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Fourth National Convention, New Orleans, October 16-20



Inspection Arms

La guerre is finish but you still stand inspection pretty regular. And after a hard day your cuffs are usually the only part of your equipment that wont pass. That's the reason for the new Special* cuffs you'll find only on Wilson Bro's shirts.

Wilson Bro's

* The Special reversible cuff isn't the only feature. The neckband, for example, will hold its shape without starching and will not develop a "saw-tooth" edge. And, finally, the signature, Wilson Bro's, whether on shirts, garters, belts, underwear, hosiery, cravats, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., is your guarantee of satisfaction, and stands for a 58-year-old tradition of integrity.

* Pat. applied for.

WILSON BRO'S, CHICAGO

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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Who Got the Money?

IV. SELLING OUT AT BARGAIN PRICES

By Marquis James

A \$143,000,000 Powder Plant for \$3,500,000, Lumber Worth \$4,697,000 for \$1,854,000 Below the Market Level, \$4.59 for a Set of Harness on Which \$60 Was Bid—Figures Like These Represent Losses Which Came out of Public Funds and Went—Where?

FAMILIARITY breeds contempt, according to an old saw. But that old saw, like many other excellent moral and legal gems, seems to have dodged the draft in the World War. We have sketched in earlier articles a few examples of Uncle Sam's war-time buying and seen that the maxim does not apply there. We shall turn now to the second phase of our war transactions, which has to do with the sale of surplus property left on hand by the abrupt conclusion of the Armistice. We shall see in this instance that familiarity with manipulations which netted the Government staggering losses bred neither contempt for nor expertness at that sort of practice.

For the past two and a half years graft in the sale of surplus property of the Army has been openly charged. In April, 1920, Congressman Martin B. Madden of Illinois declared on the floor of the House that favorites of War Department officials had reaped profits of from 100 to 500 percent.

"I want to be distinctly understood," asserted Mr. Madden, "as saying that the men in charge of the sales of war surplus supplies are in combination with men on the outside to whom an advantage is given, and that in no case except an exceptional case is anybody advised that war supplies are declared surplus except these men who are given the inside."

The substance of Mr. Madden's allegation is the basis of two indictments

returned by the extra grand jury now sitting in Washington hearing evidence in war fraud cases. Both indictments accuse Ernest C. Morse, former Director of Sales of the War Department, of conspiracy to defraud the Government. During the regime of Mr. Morse property which cost the tax-payers \$1,685,000,000 changed hands. The recent accusation of Mr. Morse must

have been a terrible shock to some of his colleagues in the Department, for when the former sales director retired from official life to engage privately in the re-sale and export of goods which concerns in which he became financially interested had purchased from the Government, the War Department issued an official statement which teems with praise of Mr. Morse's record.

We regret the statement is too lengthy to reproduce in full. It says Director Morse effected "an average recovery of more than 63 percent of the original cost of this material." Perhaps this assertion was made without consulting Mr. Morse, who only claimed the recoveries to be 56 percent. Why cavil about seven percent? Well, for one reason, seven percent in this instance means \$117,950,000.

We read further that under the direction of Mr. Morse the Nitro and Old Hickory powder plants were disposed of in a manner "benefiting the country as a whole." There are no figures, no data, no details. We simply have the Department's unsupported word for it that these sales were such as to benefit "the country as a whole." Let us see if they did. Nitro cost \$61,100,000, and with \$6,500,000 worth of material thrown in for lag-niappe, as they say in New Orleans, it went for \$8,511,000, which is nearer 13 than 63 percent of cost; and this sale was deemed particularly advantageous. It was, as compared with the Old Hickory deal, where a plant officially valued at \$90,000,000 (though the actual cost has

Perhaps It Was Leather That Won the War

A total of 580,182 horses and mules were on army property rolls during the war.

For these 1,637,199 brushes were bought—nearly three to each animal.

For these 2,033,204 nose-bags were bought—more than three to each animal.

For these 2,850,853 halters were bought—nearly five to each animal.

Of the 580,182 horses and mules, 86,000 were saddle horses. For these 945,000 saddles were bought—not quite eleven saddles to each horse.

A total of 712,510 sets of spur straps were bought, enough to supply every mounted officer with thirty-six sets.

Altogether our army leather program cost three-quarters of a billion dollars. And one reason why, during and after the war, civilian shoes cost from \$15 to \$20 a pair was that the army program called for more leather than America produces—which may also be a reason why Uncle Sam paid for 32,000,000 pairs of shoes an average of \$7.15 a pair.

TESTIMONY TAKEN BY COLONEL T. Q. DONALDSON,
INSPECTOR GENERAL, RELATING TO ALLEGATIONS
CONCERNING LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. E. HANSON,
U.S.A. Taken as directed by Justice July 13, 1920.

SWORN TESTIMONY OF
ERNEST C. STEWART.

Q. 1. State your name, residence and occupation.

A. ERNEST C. STEWART; contract auditor, Department of Finance, War Department; residence - #802 Taylor Street, Washington, D. C.

Q. 2. Did you hear a long-distance telephone conversation on June 17, 1921 between Lieutenant-Colonel L. E. Hanson, U.S.A., Mr. Hogan, and Major Byron, relating to a contract of the United States Harness Company? If so, please state what that conversation was, giving, as far as possible, the exact language used by the parties.

A. Col. Hanson called Mr. Hogan's office from the office of the Harness Company at Ranson, West Virginia, and Major Byron answered the 'Phone almost immediately. Col. Hanson expressed his regrets that the contract had been invalidated and assured Major Byron that he would do everything that he could to get it to running again.

Q. 4. Where were you when this conversation took place?

A. In the office of the United States Harness Company at Ranson, West Virginia.

Q. 5. And you heard Colonel Hanson make the remarks you just stated on the telephone?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 6. Was that ^{all} Colonel Hanson said?

A. That was the general trend of his remarks to Major Byron. I can't recite the exact language, but that was the intent of the argument.

Q. 7. How do you know that he was talking to Major Byron?

A. Because he said: "Hello Byron, is that you?"

Q. 8. What office did Colonel Hanson call in Washington?

A. Mr. Hogan's.

Q. 9. Why did Colonel Hanson call Mr. Hogan?

A. Captain Edwards told Colonel Hanson that Major Byron and Captain Cochran were in Washington and that they would probably be in Hogan's office about that time.

Q. 10. That is why he called Mr. Hogan?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 11. Did Colonel Hanson give any reason for his efforts to have the contract reinstated?

A. He gave no reasons to me, but in conversation with Captain Edwards he said that it was a fine contract and that it was a shame to have it canceled; it was an injustice.

Q. 12. Did you hear him make a statement that the annulment of the contract was simply to gratify the leather trust and that Graham (meaning Congressman Graham of Illinois) who conducted the congressional hearing was let into the leather trust and that he was a damn scoundrel?

A. Yes sir; he made that statement to Captain Edwards.

been placed as high as \$143,000,000) brought only \$3,500,000 on long-term payments. This sale, assuming the plant cost only \$90,000,000—which is doubtful—and assuming again that the long-term payments eventually are made, netted a "recovery" of not 63 percent but less than four percent. In connection with this sale Mr. Morse has been indicted. He will have every opportunity to prove in court that the transaction "benefited the country as a whole." If he succeeds he should go free.

Old Hickory was built by the Du Pont Engineering Company, a subsidiary of the Du Pont powder concern, which operated the plant. Doubt clouds the plant's actual cost. Graham investigators put the amount at \$90,000,000, but did not go into this phase of the matter very thoroughly. Ordnance Contract P 4755-711 E, covering construction, equipment and operation, calls for an expenditure of \$139,750,000, and reliable calculators have placed the actual cost of the plant to the Government at about \$143,000,000.

The Armistice found the plant in 50 percent operation with production in excess of expectations. The plant comprised a city of 4,300 buildings covering 5,000 acres, a complete water system of 84,000,000 gallons daily capacity, and a complete sewage, gas and electric light system, in addition to immense quantities of machinery, household and office furniture, plumbing supplies and the like stored at the plant. How much there was, and how much was sold for \$3,500,000, is not known because the sale was made without inventory. It is astounding to note, however, that prior to the sale of the Old Hickory plant a part of the loose materials had been shipped out and sold, Morse claims, for \$5,000,000, or \$1,500,000 more than the entire plant went for. In addition to the powder works were sub-process plants for the manufacture of purified cotton, sulphuric acid, nitric acid and other chemicals used in powder making. These were included in the main sale.

Indictment Charges Conspiracy

THE indictment charged Morse, Everly M. Davis and Alexander W. Phillips, the two latter New York chemical manufacturers, of conspiracy to defraud by bringing about the sale of the plant to the Nashville Industrial Corporation for \$3,500,000, or \$1,000,000 less than was offered by other bidders. The indictment sets forth that Davis and Phillips were interested in the formation of the Nashville Industrial Corporation and that Phillips aided in the preparation of the bid of the company. Meantime, declares the grand jurors' finding, Morse, Davis and Phillips conspired "to cause said Nashville Industrial Corporation to bid for said plant a sum greatly in excess of any sum which any other bidder would be likely to make, but with such conditions, deductions and reservations . . . as would make the same a bid in a much less sum than any other bidder should make." Morse is accused of recommending to the Secretary of War the acceptance of the Nashville corporation's bid "well knowing" its character.

The deal was closed in October, 1920, and in December Mr. Morse was quizzed concerning the transaction before the

Graham Committee. Asked if he intended to become president of the company that had taken over the plant he admitted being "approached by people interested in that plant," but "there has been no decision reached." Upon close questioning he named Everly M. Davis as one of the men who had "approached" him. Mr. Morse did not associate himself with the Nashville Industrial Corporation. When he retired as director of sales on December 31, 1920, he became president of the Foreign Sales Supply Company.

Mr. Morse is given personal credit for much that was achieved by his department. We read how "Mr. Morse negotiated the contract with the United States Harness Company" and that "this transaction was particularly gratifying to the Government." We shall presently see in some detail just how gratifying it was. The President voided it for fraud and a Federal grand jury is considering the question of indictments as this is written.

Two Ways of Putting It

STILL quoting from the official memorandum of the War Department entitled Publicity Statement 417, we note that "the millions of dollars worth of lumber in the possession of the War Department was placed in trade channels under a policy established by Mr. Morse, which policy worked to advantage not only in returns to the United States Treasury but to the building industry as a whole."

That is one way of putting the contract negotiated with Messrs. Philips and Stephens for the disposal of surplus lumber. Here is another way:

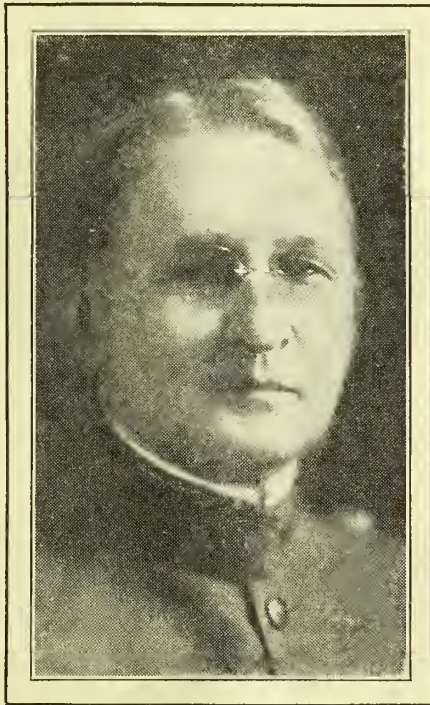
"Although over 15,000 contracts have been audited the contract in question is one which for criminal ingenuity is surpassed by none."

The foregoing is likewise from a War Department official document, though differing from the previous document in this respect: It was not intended for public eyes, whereas Publicity Statement No. 417 was prepared expressly for the newspapers. The document last quoted is an official report of Chief Auditor Ernest C. Steward of the contract audit section of the War Department. On July 18th last, Morse, John L. Philips of Thomasville, Ga., John Stephens of Jacksonville, Fla., George M. Chambers of Newark, N. J., former War Department lumber appraiser, Charles S. Shotwell of New York City, former business manager, Salvage Division, Air Service, and five others were indicted in this case on charges of conspiracy to swindle the Government. It is charged lumber worth \$4,697,000 was sold at \$1,854,000 below the market price.

Shortly after the Armistice Philips and Stephens, as representatives of the lumber industry, obtained a contract to dispose of surplus lumber and to receive a twelve percent commission on the sales. This contract, according to the audit section report, was drafted in its entirety by Philips and Stephens and placed before Morse to sign. Although the contract called for the purchase of only four kinds of lumber—spruce, pine, fir and hemlock—"by questionable agreement with the Director of Sales," says the audit report, more than thirty varieties of lumber were sold, including many millions of

feet of mahogany, cherry, walnut and other precious hardwoods. After the contract was signed Philips and Stephens protested vigorously against the right of the Government to use what it needed of its own lumber, but just the same General R. C. Marshall, Jr., chief of construction, retrieved 60,000,000 feet which was about to fall into the hands of these indicted agents, which action doubtless saved the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The manipulations under the Philips and Stephens contract are so complicated that it took the army auditors fourteen months to run them down.



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Col. L. E. Hanson, who, according to sworn testimony, said he thought the leather agreement "a fine contract" and "it was a shame to have it cancelled"

Briefly, as described in the indictment, the principal methods by which the Government was defrauded were the direct sale of lumber at prices known to be below the market price and sales through dummies. In the latter procedure lumber would be "sold" a dealer at a low figure, and Philips and Stephens would collect their twelve percent. Such lumber then would be turned over to Philips and Stephens, or their agents, and resold at a profit, Philips and Stephens collecting again. Another method cited involved secret payments to Philips and Stephens by dealers for the privilege of buying lumber at low prices. Gus Eitzen and Mitchell A. Touart, Jr., lumber dealers of Pensacola, Fla., were indicted for alleged participation in dummy transactions. Frank T. Sullivan, a Buffalo lumberman, was indicted for alleged complicity.

MORSE is charged with guilty knowledge of alleged corrupt transactions "and instead of performing his duties in the interests of the Government," of aiding Philips and Stephens in "perverting and defeating" the law. He is charged with permitting the illegal

sale not only of surplus lumber but also of large quantities of valuable lumber which was not surplus. Shotwell is accused of clearing for sale Air Service lumber at prices he knew to be below the market and of clearing lumber not surplus. Chambers is charged with fixing the low prices.

When Authorities Differ

REVERTING to the contracts of the United States Harness Company, which took over surplus leather, the observer is at first struck by the disparity of official views in the matter. We have noted the War Department opinion which calls the transaction "particularly gratifying to the Government." But on the other hand we have the view of the Department of Justice, expressed in no off-hand way, but after painstaking examination of the premises and in a court of law, by the chief of the War Frauds' Section of that Department, Assistant Attorney General Guy D. Goff, who termed the same transaction "from beginning to end as one of fraud premeditated and perpetrated on the Government by the men whose sworn duty it was to protect the Government from every semblance of fraud."

In the face of this astonishing collision of official opinion the best course, though by all odds the most arduous, seems to be an examination on our own hook of the whole matter. So deeply lie the roots, so extensive are the ramifications, so labyrinthine the processes which issue toward the formation of the United States Harness Company and the execution of its remarkable contracts, that even to follow the main path of the narrative we must go back to the beginning of the war. And we shall cling to the main road, however great the temptation to digress, for there are many digressions which would unveil adventures as exciting as any to be met on the highway.

We turn back, then, five and a half years, back over a short, full era marked by so many great hopes, great triumphs, great disillusionments; back to the spring of 1917 when we went to war. We witness all that is wholesome and fine—and, alas, much that is neither—in a nation of a hundred million preparing for battle. Through this vortex of action two principal currents flow, one toward the formation of fighting forces, one toward the formation of industrial forces to keep those fighters fighting. Our concern is with the latter and less picturesque. We see the President's Cabinet as a Council of National Defense, about which are grouped advisers representing all lines of trade. Through them our war-time buying is to fall into the hands of great organized trade groups which wield despotic power. We find, as an auxiliary of the Council of National Defense, the Leather Equipment Committee, which is the Government's agent for determining and supplying the leather needs of the war. Its chairman is Joseph C. Byron, of W. B. Byron & Sons, large tanners of Hanover, Pa. Byron knows war. He learned the manual of arms at West Point with Pershing, and was graduated in Pershing's class in 1886. He fought in the Indian and Spanish campaigns, and resigned as a major in 1903.

Though Byron, old Regular, pre-

ferred to serve as a civilian, one of his early acts was to help obtain a commission for his friend George B. Goetz, vice president and treasurer of A. D. Goetz & Co., harness makers of Ranson, West Va., whom he introduced to the Quartermaster General as "a very wealthy man" of "large business interests." Lieutenant Colonel Goetz retained and expanded those large interests during the war, drawing both his army pay and a salary from his company, which profited by war contracts.

Colonel Goetz became one of the principal purchasers of army harness. He served under his friend Mr. Byron, who as liaison agent between the Cabinet and the organized manufacturers procured the manufacture of harness Goetz might requisition. On Goetz's staff was one Captain Henry W. Benke, small leather dealer of Chicago, whom Goetz exalted to be chief harness inspector of the Quartermaster Corps, and one Captain Azel F. Cochran, banker of Hayes, Kansas, who became a harness purchaser. Benke became a captain after difficulties. On his first application he stated he was born in Germany, but a substitution was negotiated whereby "Germany" read "Russia" and the commission was issued.

The Leather Quartette

BYRON, Goetz, Benke and Cochran—the course of official business did much to throw these four together during the progress of the war and after. Byron and Goetz had been pillars in the leather trade in days gone by. The war did nothing to disturb their close association. It cemented it and drew in Cochran and Benke.

Their first job was to buy leather equipment for the Army, in which they displayed a wonderful zeal. We could be fighting the war yet on a good deal of the equipment these liberal providers took over for Uncle Sam. On June 29, 1917, Mr. Byron wrote Colonel W. S. Wood, in charge of the leather branch of the Regular Army:

We (the Leather Equipment Committee) have been exceedingly busy . . . but we have not forgotten the Quartermaster Dept. We have things pretty well lined up. . . . The idea that we are trying to put through now is to call a meeting of prominent harness manufacturers; get them to establish a price on harness for you complying entirely with your specifications, and then divide among the largest harness manufacturers in accordance with their capacity, and at a fixed price, keeping sufficient orders back to supply any smaller concerns who might feel that they should have a part of this government business.

Thus an example of the "drafting" of an industry. With the old army leather organization suavely superseded, with price-fixing, procurement, purchase, manufacture and inspection in the control of representatives of the big tanners and big manufacturers—"sufficient orders" being held back to pass around among the little fellows—we bought our leather and leather equipment. "The greatest disorder existed as to the purchase of leather goods," says an official report, "and orders were given greatly in excess of all reasonable requirements."

Whatever we lacked in the war, harness and saddles were not among

those things. The harness market had been going to pieces for twenty years, and although Pershing insisted time and time again that every effort should be made to reduce animal requirements by motorization, his words apparently failed to reach his classmate, Mr. Byron. We purchased in all only 580,182 horses and mules during the war, and at no one time were there half a million animals on the army property rolls. For these half million animals 611,000 sets of harness was bought, which does not seem excessive. Not all of the 580,000 animals were harness horses, though. Eighty-six thousand were saddle horses, for which the providing Major Byron and his



How the army dollar was spent

associates bought 945,000 saddles, or eleven for each horse. Our 500,000 horses had to eat, and for this purpose 2,033,204 nose bags were procured. They had to be dolled up for inspection, hence the purchase of 1,637,199 brushes. They had to be led, hence 2,850,853 halters, or more than five for each animal. Mounted officers, too, had to look neat and nice on inspection. They had to wear spur straps, of which number 712,510 pairs were bought, which is thirty-six sets for each officer. Three-quarters of a billion dollars was spent with the leather merchants. Colonel Goetz has since stated the purchases were "very excessive." He ought to know. Of harness alone Colonel Goetz himself purchased 400,000 sets, including survey harness for officers desiring recreation.

In 1918 procurement officers put the Army leather needs for the year at 13,000,000 hides, which is more than the country produces in a year. In this we get an inkling as to why we paid \$15 and \$20 a pair for shoes to replace the old army kicks. And, by the way, those same hob-nailed kicks didn't come to Uncle Sam as Christmas presents. Thirty-two million pairs were bought and the average—not the highest—price paid was \$7.15 the couple.

Came the Armistice, the demolition of the Army's buying machine and the creation of the selling machine to get rid of the six billion dollar surplus of goods. How much of this was leather nobody knows. Such was the chaos that the best that could be done three years ago was to write down a series of estimates that run from \$20,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The tanners' national organization registered a guess of

\$100,000,000. Colonel Goetz once named \$150,000,000. The best information now is that the United States Harness Company contract ultimately embraced \$40,000,000 worth, which was the bulk of what was then on hand. But whatever its cost, the thing for the Army to do was to sell it quickly, for the best prices obtainable; which is just the thing Mr. Byron, Colonel Goetz and associates set out to prevent. They said it would unsettle the industry. They had other plans.

Messrs Byron, Goetz, Benke and Cochran survived the Armistice shake-up, their accord undisturbed. The first three went directly to the War Department Claims Board, where contractors clamoring for settlement of unfulfilled contracts held the whip hand and cashed in to the extent of half a billion dollars. Goetz held his commission, Benke laid down his rank and took service under his old chief as a civilian. Cochran retired from the Army and returned for a time to his Kansas bank but in July, 1920—mark the date—went to Washington to take a minor job under Colonel Goetz, then a power in the Claims Board hierarchy.

A Ripe Civilian Market

THE Armistice brought panic to a leather industry which had just cleaned up so many hundreds of millions. The Army had had a corner on leather. The civilian market had been starved and neglected. It was ripe for rich picking. The only fly in the ointment was the variously-estimated \$20,000,000-\$150,000,000 government surplus stock. Naturally, the trade set out to keep it off the market. The trade turned to Mr. Byron and Colonel Goetz, who became the dominating figures at a series of conferences. They promptly let the trade know where they stood. "The surplus stock officer is going to protect the manufacturer as much as he can," Mr. Byron told a group of makers who rushed to Washington to see him. At a manufacturers' conference in Chicago Colonel Goetz outlined a project to clean the slate for the manufacturers by exporting the surplus. A Mr. Carver, representing manufacturers, remarked that it was time the Government was thinking of the industry rather than the "rich farmers."

The struggle to keep the army leather off the home market lasted nearly two years. The first move was to decline to declare the leather surplus, thus making it ineligible for sale. Under cover of this two futile export schemes were tried out. In one effort to turn it over to foreign governments at any price the active aid of the consular service was enlisted. This failing, the trade proposed that the Government store the whole of it "for the next war." This brilliant idea likewise fell through. Meantime the country was clamoring for harness, saddles—leather of all kinds. The War Department was deluged with requests—single orders often running into thousands of items. Such requests were denied, usually by form letter stating: "In answer to yours of (date) you are advised that there are no sales pending on harness at the present time."

Mr. Byron took a keen interest in these details, answering many purchase inquiries himself. On September
(Continued on page 27)

Next Time—Everybody's War

By Parkhurst Whitney

DON'T shy away because of the figures that are about to be introduced. This isn't a statistical story. It is entirely human, and of interest to every man who knows how slum tastes when it is diluted with rain.

Here they are:

4,712,622 married men between the ages of 21 and 30 were classified in the draft registration. Of these 4,270,030 claimed exemption on grounds of dependency and were placed in deferred classes, and 442,592 were placed in Class I.

5,067,913 single men between the ages of 21 and 30 were classified in the draft registration. Of these 2,325,999 claimed exemption on grounds of dependency and were placed in deferred classes, and 2,741,914 were placed in Class I.

2,509,698 agricultural workers between the ages of 21 and 30 were classified in the draft registration. Of these 180,363 were placed in deferred classes as necessary workers, 1,575,937 were placed in deferred classes on other grounds, and 753,398 were placed in Class I.

6,068,021 industrial workers between the ages of 21 and 30 were classified in the draft registration. Of these 119,060 were placed in deferred classes as necessary workers, 4,022,362 were granted deferment on other grounds, and 1,926,599 were placed in Class I.

Here is the same story in simpler form:

In the next war, one hundred men will be called before their draft board.

Thirty-five presently will be lining up for first inoculation and olive-drab issue.

Sixty-five will go back to their

civilian work and probably get war wages for it.

They will, that is, unless something is done about it.

A year ago, at its Third National Convention, The American Legion began to do something about it. A resolution adopted at that time committed

the Committee on Military Affairs to study the question of universal draft of all persons capable of industrial as well as military service, and in addition the universal draft of land, material, plants and capital necessary to the prosecution of war.

This year, at New Orleans, something more will be done about it. The draft of a proposed law will be presented which, if enacted, would make fifteen-dollar-a-day jobs for able-bodied men of military age as scarce at home in time of war as they are in the Army; it would make conditions considerably less favorable, as well, for the creation of a war-strength division of new millionaires. The law would, in effect, authorize the president in time of war to draft

the men and resources of the country, whether for working the bolt of a Springfield at the front or for pounding bolts in the shipyards at home.

The draft of the statute which has been prepared by the Committee on Military Affairs is not so much paper, nor does it represent a mere toying with an idea. The experiences of the World War firmly planted in the military art the principle that wars are fought and won, not by prowess of arms alone, let alone by any specific branch of the service, but by a united, co-ordinated country. First off, this means that the man behind the gun has a job of adequate production which can't be shirked; but it also means that the man at the front must not be made to feel that while he risks his life and his

Take the Profit Out

The Third National Convention of the Legion recommended study of the question of "universal draft in time of national emergency." The Military Affairs Committee, to whom the task was assigned by the National Commander, as evidence of its application to this problem will submit to the Fourth National Convention the draft of a universal service law, as explained by Chairman Markey in the following statement:

The Military Affairs Committee of The American Legion, in following the mandate of our last National Convention to study and prepare the substance of a Universal Service Act, has been guided by the fundamental principle of taking the profit out of war. The Committee believes that appropriate legislation of this character which will empower the President in case of a national emergency declared by Congress to organize and administer all of our national resources would preclude in any future crisis many if not all of the economic ills, dissatisfaction and unrest that have been the aftermath of the World War. It further believes that if such a law had existed in 1917 Adjusted Compensation legislation would not now be necessary and our share of the cost of the World War would have been reduced about ten billion dollars, while we could also have assumed our full share of the war six months earlier than we did. Surely these facts should challenge the interest and support of our entire country in helping The American Legion to secure legislative and executive approval of such a Federal statute.

Military Affairs Committee,
The American Legion.
D. JOHN MARKEY,
Chairman.



legs for a dollar a day, his exempted neighbor in the comparative safety of his own home town is earning more money in a day than he used to earn in a week.

How to achieve this highly desirable end is an intricate problem, full of thorny obstacles. It will not be solved easily. Perhaps it will never be solved to the complete satisfaction of the rear rank, for war is an abnormal state of affairs. Time is vital. Results only are counted. Where in peacetime a man is frequently judged by the economies he can effect, in time of war he is judged by the number of direct hits, by the number of cantonments built in a specified time, regardless of cost. The motto of war is something like Farragut's phrase—full speed ahead

and damn the expense. Even efficient, disciplined Germany found it expedient, in the interest of adequate production of war material, not to attempt to regulate the wages of labor at home.

"All right," say the ex-doughboy and the ex-gob, "but how about the speed we had to make? Didn't we have to hop to it and learn soldiering and sailing in about three months, including Sundays? Weren't we working overtime all the time? Was it overtime pay or the top kick or some C. P. O. that kept us hustling? Did we walk out on the boss? Did we gyp him for about eighteen times what the job was worth?"

Right you are, buddies, and public opinion feels the same way about it. Universal draft, as I have mentioned before, is no pretty theory to play with,

but a fundamental principle of warfare which has to be worked out to a satisfactory and just practice. The inequitable feature of our selective service system during the World War has been the subject of careful study ever since the Armistice, and the law which is to be proposed at New Orleans is based on an extended investigation by the Committee on Military Affairs of The American Legion, with the co-operation of some of the ablest military and economic experts of the country.

Just by way of establishing the background against which the comprehensive nature of this universal draft law will be clearly outlined, I want to refer briefly to the situation in the United States at the beginning of the World

(Continued on page 22)

"What Did You Do in the War, Daddy?"

By Thompson Mitchell

SOME quiet evening when he is old enough my two-year-old hopeful, born on the anniversary of the St. Mihiel show, is going to climb up on my knee and re-enact a scene from one of the war posters that once upon a time helped to enroll Yanks in the ranks of the A. E. F. My kid is going to push his wooden artillery and tin infantry aside and say to me, "What did you do in the great war, Daddy?" I feel it coming. I am waiting for it.

Poor kid, he probably won't understand much of what I tell him, but I am going to tell it to him, anyhow. I've got my story all lined up and waiting for him. I can hardly wait until he finishes cutting his teeth on my old tin hat, and develops that bump of curiosity which has led his dad such an interesting life. Hmm! I am going to tell him—well, let me see—

"Son," I'll say, "that history book on the table there will make mighty interesting reading for you as you grow up and want a good understanding of the big events of the days when there was tumult in France and Tumulty in Washington. I'll leave the noise and action for the book to tell you; the memoirs of the old outfit will keep. Turn up your ear now, son, and hark to the memories of your pa; listen while I switch on the sidelights.

"I was a doughboy, son; yes, a leather-footed, pack-luggin' mud duck. For thirty bucks a month and a spark of something stirring inside, I sloshed through the slime and the thunder of hell. I fought. We all fought, including the enemy. Fighting was the main business. But guns and gas and gore weren't the whole program—not by a Verilight, it wasn't! There were times between battles.

"One day I remember well. We were just out of the trenches, billeted in the coziest little picture-book village you—er—I ever saw. After mess one morning three of us slipped away and sought haven in a cool, friendly estaminet at the edge of the town. We needed nerve tonic, son, after the long nights and long days up front. The French had a very good tonic called *vin blanc*. We ordered some, one after another, separately, individually and collectively. It was soldiers' stuff, my lad, and we liked it.

"On our way back to the billets, hours later, we met an old peasant leading a horse. He was a big horse, kid, the kind you see when the circus comes to town. We thought it would be great fun to take a ride on him. I spoke to the old Frenchman, pointing a finger up the road, motioning toward the horse and showing the old man a few francs. "Oui, oui, oui, oui, oui, oui, oui, oui," said the Frenchman, handing me the bridle and grabbing the jingle. And I hopped aboard old Dobbin's bare back, nudged him in the ribs and was away at a slow gallop, awkward but thrilled.

"Well, I hadn't passed a dozen estaminets before an officer ran into the street, red in the face. A second loot. 'Get down off that hoss!' he yelled. I pulled Dobbin around, faced the officer and saluted him as if on parade. Whew, but he was peeved! The old Frenchman came up puffing, and took the horse when I dismounted. 'You get into your billet right away—and don't poke your nose out of it again until I tell you!' bawled the officer.

"That night, soon after it grew dark, I slipped out of the billet with two of my buddies and headed in a roundabout way for the cool, friendly estaminet at the edge of the village. My nerves were feeling the war, son. The estaminet was a black shadow outside, but alight and gay inside. Doughboys crowded the place, and a red-knuckled mademoiselle in wooden shoes passed between the little tables and filled the glasses. The war seemed a long way off that night, though we could hear it growling and rumbling in the distance. We sang the old songs, tipped mademoiselle and our glasses and forgot.

"Meantime, one of the boys got talking to an Irishman who had strayed or been lost from a British regiment to the left of our troops. He had traded his cap and shoulder badges for francs. His brogue was thick and his idea of where he was was thin. We asked him

where he was going to sleep that night. He didn't know. I looked at him. A big idea sneaked into my head. I thought of the second loot who interrupted my Wild West show in the afternoon.

"'Paddy,' said I, 'come along with us and get a good night's thirty winks. You know we Yanks do things up brown when we travel to war. We brought tents galore with us. There's a good tent up behind our billet now with only one other man in it, an Irishman like yourself. Cot in it, too; come on.'

"Paddy came. He didn't know my second loot had that tent, just to be exclusive. We had no trouble getting by the sentries—all buddies of ours. Near the second loot's tent we stopped, and I whispered in the Irishman's ear: 'He's asleep, Paddy, but go right in. If he wakes up and asks who you are, just say "An Irishman like yourself." He'll like that—he's a regular fellow.'

"Paddy stumbled into the tent and stepped right on the second loot's sleeping bag. Outside in the dark we giggled like kids when we heard that shavetail squawk. Paddy answered the loud, angry 'Who is that?' exactly as we told him to, and the officer set up a yell for the corporal of the guard. They played a pocket flashlight on Paddy while the second loot cussed. Then they threw him out of the town—Paddy, I mean.

"Well, son, that gallant young gold-bar never did suspect who was at the bottom of his broken night's rest. A few nights later another funny thing happened. We—there's the doorbell; your ma's back from the Auxiliary. Bedtime now, sonny. I'll tell you more of the war's bright memories tomorrow night."

I'M just waiting for that kid of mine to climb up on the crease of my trousers and ask me, "Daddy, what did you do in the great war?" I've got a chestful of stories to tell him. Not hero stuff, or blood-and-thunder; just the little happenings I think of when I hanker for a mug of something cold and bitey with a ham sandwich—reminiscences all of us buddies bring up at the reunions.

But reunions don't come often enough. Besides, such stories can't harm the kid—now.

The Head of the World's Greatest Philanthropic Institution Discusses an Outstanding Responsibility of the Legionnaire

Heroes Still

By Dr. George E. Vincent
President of the Rockefeller Foundation

THE last time I came in contact with the Boy Scout movement was in an underground station in London, when a splendid group of well set up, smartly outfitted Boy Scouts went along the platform on their way home from a day in the country. They were an inspiring group of English boys. The time before that when I came in contact with the scout movement was in the Western Hills, outside the city of Peking, in China. Those Chinese boys, in the regulation scout uniform, made a very fine impression. I want to consider now the Boy Scouts of America, and more particularly the American Legionnaire, who is serving them as their scoutmaster.

It is a great thing to see men who took their part in the World War now belonging to an organization that speaks around the world. It is a great thing to strengthen the ties with our former Allies, to have your imagination fired by a sense of comradeship which knows no national boundaries. In these days when we are having so hard a time to patch this old world together again, we ought to welcome every movement that goes out beyond the national borders and that unites men on the basis of common loyalty to common standards of mutual good will and mutual service. I congratulate all members of The American Legion who are giving their services to the Boy Scouts upon being members of a world-wide organization. They have offered themselves for this important leadership, this second service to their country, as they once before offered themselves at her call.

A great deal has been said about leadership; a great deal has been said about standards. Glib and mellifluous phrases have been made about them.

But these fine phrases are all abstract things. When we come to take up human relationships, they can only be interpreted vividly, they can only be given meaning, as they are put into terms of concrete personality.

There is one trifling matter to which I should like to call the attention of the reader. In forming his personality, in becoming the man he is, in acquiring all the qualities which he has, every man is a thief. He purloins the ele-

ments of personality from people with whom he comes in contact. He robs people all his life. But the beauty of it is that he escapes the law. The people whom he robs are none the poorer for his theft, but are really richer because they are able to give something to him. It is a beautiful kind of crime. Let him by all means keep it up.

Psychologists tell us that when we analyze personality it resolves largely into those elements which we have appropriated from other people. If you will think carefully of what you are, and try to remember where you got the elements, you will be astonished to see how many of them you can trace to others. There are those fine words you have used on certain occasions—the ornaments, the jewels, the dazzling decorations of your oratory—you will remember almost where you got everyone of those



"He is thrilled constantly by the sense of leadership"



"Boys are influenced by the man"



"Every boy is a hero worshiper"

words. You can remember the first time you heard that person use that word. You went home and looked it up in the dictionary—or perhaps you went on using it without that formality.

Some of you men remember the first time you wore long trousers. You can remember how proud you were, and how you thought you looked like some one who had become your ideal. You have been appropriating ideas of dress ever since from men whom you admire. Think of how the advertising people offer us suggestions which are hard to resist. Is it not perfectly wonderful how an advertisement of a \$15 suit with a \$5,000 motor car in the background appeals to us? How clever these people are in putting before us these pictures and ideals which we are constantly appropriating!

(Continued on page 26)

EDITORIAL

An All-Comers' Draft

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS has always been one of the principal causes of complaint against democracies, especially against the one which we comprise. It is the cause of bitterest criticism, probably, among those who believe that this country should have some kind of universal military training and a military policy and organization that they would term adequate—and they convincingly quote figures to prove that our most recent war would have terminated much more quickly and much less expensively if prior to it we had spent on military preparation an insignificant fraction of what it ultimately cost. General Pershing, as a matter of fact, stated in these pages a few months ago that a reasonable expenditure would have prevented it altogether.

The American Legion at its forthcoming national convention will consider offering for the adoption of the country a unique measure of precaution and preparedness. It would propose that this nation immediately take to heart a lesson still being dearly learned; it would ask self-imposition of a measure of protection so inexpensive that it could not find objection on the ground of cost from either the most pacific or the most economical—a measure which would not cost a cent.

The Military Affairs Committee of the Legion, which, acting under the instructions of the last national convention, has been investigating the problem for a year, will offer to the convention, as told elsewhere in this issue, a proposal for a universal draft law to become automatically effective upon the declaration of war. The law would make available for immediate use men of all ages, railroads, industries, property—everything, generally speaking, which could contribute to the national defense, and not merely those who through age and economic environment happen to be eligible for the more arduous and dangerous task of actually fighting.

If the Legion formally endorses the plan and offers it to the country it will find many champions of the idea, among them probably President Harding, who, it is interesting to recall, expressed himself upon the idea in these words in his inaugural address:

I can vision the ideal republic, where every man and woman is called under the flag for assignment to duty for whatever service, military or civic, the individual is best fitted; where we may call to universal service every plant, agency, or facility, all in the sublime sacrifice for country, and not one penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual, corporation, or combination, but all above the normal shall flow into the defense chest of the nation. There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy, when one portion of our citizenship turns its activities to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing, or dying for national preservation.

No "bonus outrage" after the war, no scandals over profiteers, no condition during the war which could make them possible, but a condition which, on the contrary, would contribute to the peace of mind of every man who actually takes up arms—it is a pretty picture, and one which this nation, after but a moment's reflection, should not hesitate to paint.

Another International Conference

THERE have been more after-the-war diplomatic conferences than there were battles during the war. In one sense it is a good sign—better a thousand profitless confabs at Europe's most select watering places than one needless collision of armed patrols in No Man's Land. But in some other senses it is not a good sign, for disputes that cannot be settled by reason must inevitably be settled by force. And despite some

frank declarations that would not have been possible before 1914, despite certain healthy direct statements from one power to another, the fact remains that open diplomacy is no more an actuality today than was open plumping at the front.

But even a conference-inured world will be able to turn its eyes toward New Orleans next month with a show of more than passing interest. The FIDAC meeting will be a new kind of international conference. Diplomats will be conspicuous by their absence. It is the men whose job it has been to get the diplomats out of the muddle which they got themselves into who will have the privilege of the floor.

Into Old Orleans five centuries ago rode a soldier maiden who had taken the cause of the French people unto herself and made them one in the face of powerful factional intrigue within and an aggressive invader without. Something of that spirit will pervade the FIDAC conference. And it will have at heart the well-being of no one nation, but of all free peoples everywhere.

Mr. Baker and the Britannica

THE new twelfth edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" dismisses former Secretary of War Baker with a brief paragraph in which, describing him as an "American politician," it summarizes his activity as Secretary in this vein: "He indorsed the Administration's peace policy, supported the League to Enforce Peace, and urged that the National Guard be fully tried before compulsory service be decided upon. . . . The charge of pacifism was often brought against him and his career as Secretary was widely condemned throughout the United States as lacking in energy, foresight and ability."

It is difficult to detect the evidence of "international propaganda" which some newspapers have seen in this passage, but undeniably the Britannica has taken pains to paint Mr. Baker in the worst possible light, and that light is reflected through him upon the American nation. Mr. Baker did support the Administration's policies, but so did the overwhelming majority of American people. While in this outspoken country there was much audible conflict on and disagreement with his views, it is exceedingly debatable that he was "generally condemned." It is certain, for instance, that there has been no general condemnation of his conduct on the whole during the period following America's declaration of war in which the department of which he was the head acted with such exceeding vigor that this country was able to place a huge army overseas and assist materially in the termination of hostilities in a surprisingly short time. This is one phase of Mr. Baker's career which certainly should be included in a record for posterity.

While no effort to propagandize is evident (the note about Mr. Baker, though unsigned, is known to have been written by an American) the "Encyclopedia Britannica" has certainly allowed somebody's personal prejudice to invade its pages. It has not preserved the impartiality and freedom from malice which should mark a book of reference.

A Democratic Memorial

IN memory of the officers, nurses and enlisted men of the Medical Department, United States Army, who lost their lives during the World War this tablet is erected by their coworkers of the Medical Department." So runs the inscription on a bronze tablet to be placed in the Army Medical School Building at Washington. Funds for the memorial are limited to voluntary contributions of one dollar each, and the contributors themselves are restricted to men and women who served in the Medical Department during the war. Contributions should be sent to Lt. Col. Paul C. Hutton, M. C., Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.

BURSTS of oratory are not so unusual in the Daniel J. Toomey Post. I suppose it's like every other post in that respect. They happen and they're forgotten. No one would have remembered Bill's outburst more than a couple of days ordinarily. But, as he had a faculty for doing, Bill had picked just the time to talk when we couldn't help but admit that what he said was true.

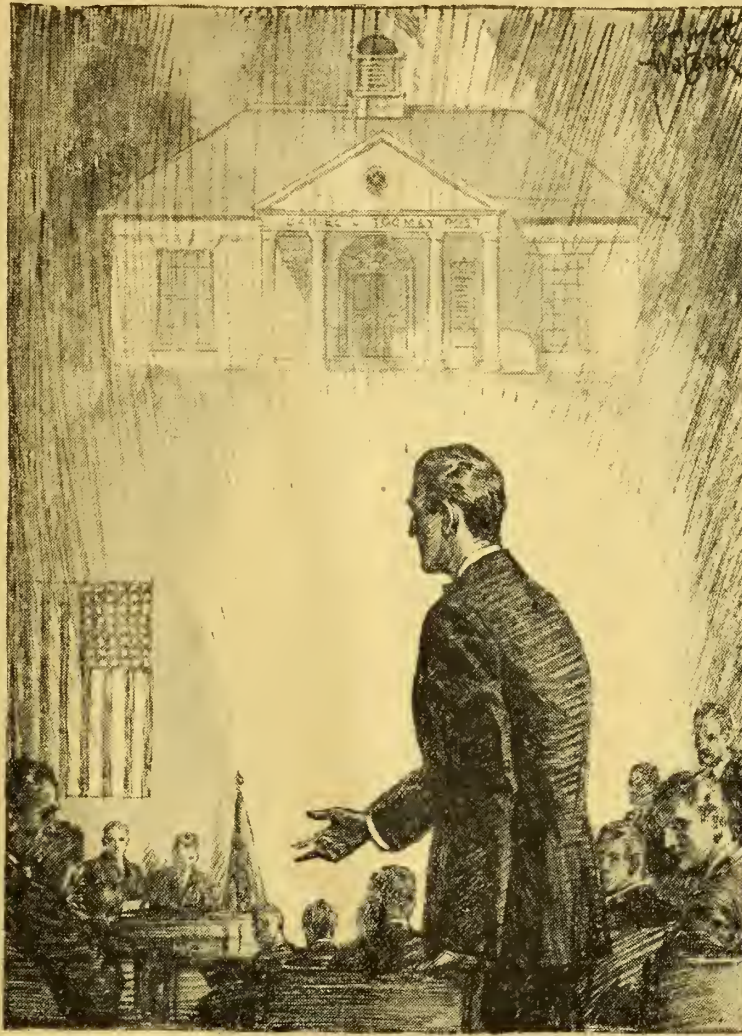
Money was at the bottom of it. A whole year we had been talking about raising \$5,000 to finance a new clubhouse. We hadn't accomplished anything.

Daniel J. Toomey Post had always wanted a clubhouse. It was one of the things we liked to talk about. Once we had even appointed a committee to investigate ways and means of raising the money. We'd talked about the clubhouse pretty much the way some city men talk about the little farm they're going to buy some day—out in the country. You never expect to see one of these chaps feeding the chickens. You'd be willing to give odds on a bet that ten years from now he'll be shining his trousers on the same old office chair. He knows it himself in the bottom of his heart. But you being a gentleman naturally don't tell him about it.

Well, Bill apparently didn't care whether he was a gentleman or not that night. He said he was tired of hearing us talk without ever doing anything. Since he had called it to our attention, we felt rather ashamed about it, too. Bill had nettled us. Before that we'd been satisfied to talk after that we were ashamed to.

He must have nettled us. Because Ed Sears, chairman of the ancient clubhouse finance committee, which had been appointed so long ago that we'd forgotten it existed, got up at the next meeting night and explained most carefully that he didn't want to talk. . . . I remember his exact words, "I don't want to talk," he said, "but I would like to present a proposition."

Ed wouldn't have put it that way unless he'd had Bill's speech of the week before pretty clearly in mind. And if the rest of us hadn't had Bill's speech in mind we wouldn't have given a unanimous vote of approval—Bill not



Talk—Worse— and Better

By the Post Historian

BARPORT may not exist, the Bill of this story may be a myth, but the experiences related here have been the experiences of a hundred posts. This story has a happy ending because Bill talked twice—the second time to save his comrades from the blunders they made when he talked the first time

voting—the way we did. At least, it seems reasonable to suppose that our post would ordinarily have done a little investigating before lending the Legion's name to any such uncertain proposition as a carnival to be put on by outsiders. But we did it, anyway.

The offer which the Combia Carnival Company made was this: If we would permit them to advertise that the proceeds were going to the Legion building fund they promised to turn over all gate receipts over and above \$2,000. Naturally they expected us to skirmish around in our own interests and sell enough tickets to make sure that the

\$2,000 mark would be passed.

We needed the money. The manager of the carnival company had said that a Legion post in another city about the same size as ours had made nearly \$3,000 under a similar arrangement. Ed had wired the post referred to and confirmed that much.

But what he had failed to do was to learn the story which some five or six other Legion posts might have told him, had he troubled to inquire.

We found out afterwards that in very few places where the Combia Carnival Company had given performances did the citizens or the Legion posts either have much to say in their favor. The company turned out to be just an ordinary bunch of fakers. Well enough for a county fair, perhaps; but for a community carnival under the name of the Legion they were mighty poor. Our members didn't work up much enthusiasm about selling tickets. After the first night the crowds which turned out for the carnival became smaller and smaller. When the week was finally up and it was time for them to move on to their next engagement they claimed they had lost money.

Daniel J. Toomey Post didn't make a red cent!

It wasn't until later, however, that we fully realized how much damage had been done. We'd almost forgotten the sad affair of the carnival when Ed got to his feet at a meeting of the post and made another proposition. For all the world as though he still had Bill's speech in mind, he again said, "I don't want to talk, but I would like to make a proposition"—the exact words he had used on the other occasion.

This time it was to be a canvass of Barport business men. His argument was that a clubhouse would be an asset to the city which the substantial element among the business men would be glad to pay for, if it was put up to them in the right way. He had drawn up a hand-combed list of one hundred. Each one of these he figured would be able and probably willing to contribute \$50 to the cause. Some would probably contribute more. Possibly a few would not respond. But Ed had picked

his list very carefully and he felt sure that those who would contribute more than the required allotment would more than make up for these. Thus, the \$5,000 which we had been talking about for a year would be in our hands inside of two weeks. It sounded very convincing. We were surprised that no one had thought of this plan before.

Naturally, with the publicity we had received through the carnival, we had been getting many inquiries as to how our building fund was coming on. The iron was in the fire and surely it was no time now to take it out. We divided up the list of business men among post members who volunteered as solicitors that very night.

But the business men did not respond. When, after two weeks of hard work those who had undertaken to get the money reported they had raised only \$500 we did have a warm meeting. Some of those who had been out soliciting had overheard unfavorable remarks about the Legion's connection with the carnival. Others had been frankly told that the affair had given us a black eye. It seemed as though in some cases those who had been asked to contribute had made capital of it as an excuse for refusing to help us.

If the carnival had given us a black eye it didn't make us feel any better to be told about it. The meeting worked up into quite a furor, and we decided to get the \$5,000 or bust.

Someone suggested that since the business men had turned us down, why not try a Tag Day for the whole town? In some cases Tag Days held in Barport had brought in ten and twenty thousand dollars. If we could put a Tag Day over it would certainly show the business men where they stood.

At the outset, the Tag Day idea had the rosiest complexion of any of the schemes we had tried. Both the *Gazette-Herald*, the morning paper, and the *Evening Sentinel* gave us splendid publicity. It looked as though we were bound to go over the top. But people were indifferent. We barely made expenses. Seemed as though Barport was tired of Tag Days. For the third time we had failed.

A year and six months had passed since Daniel J. Toomey Post first decided it wanted a clubhouse. A year had been spent in talking about it. But at least that had done no great damage. Not so much could be said for the past six months. We had loaned the Legion's name to the Combia Carnival Company without profit to ourselves or to anyone else. We had asked the business men for money and been refused. We had asked for a general contribution from the people of Barport and had been refused that, too.

Attendance at post meetings was dropping off. When outsiders spoke of the post it wasn't always in a complimentary way. We had cast the impression abroad that we were making a failure of things. The writing on the wall said that unless we could correct the damage which had been done our future wasn't bright; and that furthermore we might be up against it to keep the post from going to pot altogether—let alone get our clubhouse.

Bill Makes Another Speech

BUT just as things were drifting toward a crisis this man Bill bobbed up again with another speech. It's positively uncanny the way he does that. He'll be present every meeting night for six months sometimes without saying a word. This was one of those times. Hadn't opened his mouth even on that night we'd all got heated up over the cold shoulder the business men had given us. In the spring a bomb of his had jolted us onto the wrong track. That night in November, as soon as I saw him get to his feet, I knew he was going to say something that would steer us right again. My guess was right.

It wasn't so startling what he told us. He said he'd been thinking about the bad luck we'd had in getting the people of Barport to contribute for the clubhouse, and he'd about decided that it was because we hadn't shown the folks that we wanted to give them their money's worth. Of course we had meant all right. But take the carnival, for example, we hadn't raised a finger as far as doing any work in connection

with it. All we'd done was to lend our name to it. It was run by outsiders, and as it turned out, every cent Barport gave to it was taken out of town. Couldn't hardly expect folks to enthuse about a thing like that. The canvass of the business men had failed, probably to a great extent because of the failure of the carnival—but it was spilt milk, anyway, and no use crying about it. Tag Day was spilt milk, too.

This time Bill made quite a long speech. He said the first thing to do was to get the use of the city auditorium for a series of dances. He figured we could raise a thousand dollars by that means alone before the end of the winter.

What it amounted to was this, Bill had picked the right time again. A lot of us had been thinking practically the same thing. We adopted his suggestion outright about holding the dances. And we held 'em. The one on the eve before New Year's brought us nearly a thousand clear, and the four of them put together netted us nearly \$2,000. The Auxiliary helped us out with the dances, and on its own hook ran a series of afternoon card parties and teas which brought in around \$300. And in February they gave a Washington's birthday party which netted over \$500.

As soon as the ground commenced to thaw in the spring an old friend of ours who had turned us down in the business men's drive of the summer before came to us of his own accord and offered to finance us so we could start building right away, giving us our own time to pay him back. We weren't bashful about taking him up. About the same time in April, Bill had made his speech the year before we all of us paraded down from Red Men's Hall one night and scooped out the first shovelful of earth for the cellar hole.

We have a ball team this year—which I guess hasn't anything to do with the story. Membership has doubled since fall. And, oh, yes, with the help of the Auxiliary we are putting over a carnival of the homemade variety for which one thousand advance tickets at one buck apiece have already been sold.

Good-By, Hubby; Hello, Girls!

By Katherine Richardson Lewis

GOOD-BY, old dear, I'm off to The American Legion Auxiliary National Convention in New Orleans. Too-dle-oo, I'll see you in coupla weeks."

Thus speaketh the Auxiliary wife to her Legion husband.

"Hey, wait a minute, I'm going, too—I'm expected at The American Legion Convention. Can't we go together?"

The faithful spouse is ruffled—he had anticipated having to sit down on the wife when he got ready to buy his ticket to New Orleans, but, by Jove, she'd beat him to it. She'd actually told him to go on off and leave her alone. She was a busy woman. She was going to New Orleans to her own convention. He could peddle his matches elsewhere.

I've already notified my own husband that he can check himself on the other side of Canal Street beginning October 10th, and I'd advise all Auxiliary members en route to New Orleans to do likewise.

In the first place, we have our own official hotel—the Bienville—which is a number of blocks away from the Grunewald Hotel, where the Legion will have its headquarters. Our national president, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, wants all of the women in the official body—that is national officers, delegates and committeewomen—to be in this hotel, if it can hold them, or else to be registered in the DeSoto and Lafayette Hotels which are nearby. In the two latter, preference will be given Auxiliary women.

You can't bring your husband or

other Legionnaire relative to these hotels with you.

Signs will be hung out, "For women only."

Every effort is going to be made to get all of the women who send their reservations through their department secretaries, into these hotels. Mrs. Joseph L. Fischer, our New Orleans convention chairman, who is on deck every day at The American Legion Clubhouse, Royal and Conti Streets, will handle the housing.

Whether you are delegate, alternate, visitor or plain Auxiliary member, your hotel reservation must go through your department secretary, to be sent by her to Mrs. Fischer. If, defying all rules and regulations, you want to have reservations made with your Legion

(Continued on page 21)

Keeping Step with the Legion

Harking Back a Week

LAST week we printed a rather long symposium from department officials of the Legion. Through them, we discussed life membership. This week we have another letter to add to the list, and can only apologize because it didn't go through the mill with last week's grist. It expatiates on an idea only touched on last week—the distinction between members of the Legion and members in good standing. Our correspondent, who modestly wants to appear anonymous, says:

When a man joins a post he doesn't join it for three months or six months or a year any more than he does when he joins some club or fraternal order. He joins it as a permanent member, and in becoming a member agrees to abide by the provisions of the Constitution, which, among other things, calls for the payment of certain annual dues. While he is living his membership can be terminated in one of three ways: By transfer to another post (which can only be effected if he is a member in good standing—with his dues paid up); or by acceptance of his resignation (which also requires that he be a member in good standing), or by his expulsion for cause (which might be for non-payment of dues).

On the first of each year his annual dues become due and payable in advance for that year. Until they are paid, though he is still a member of the Legion and the post, he is not a member in good standing and he is not entitled to his current year's membership card, which indicates his standing.

The problem for the post is not one of membership; it is one of collecting bills—in other words, the dues that are owed the post. This is a distinct proposition from getting the men back as members; they are already members. It isn't a problem to be handled by the membership committee, which has the duty of getting in new members, not of collecting dues from delinquent members. The problem is financial, pure and simple.

Now if a member doesn't pay his dues in a certain length of time, the post may have a by-law which will automatically expel him from membership, or it may take individual action on his case, either as a body or through the post executive committee. However, such action is provided for in the post by-laws, and is not prejudicial to the member until the by-laws become applicable.

It seems to me that this whole problem is absolutely a problem of the post, and that it is a problem of arranging internal administration so that members will pay their dues when they should. I cannot conceive of any post being operated successfully that regards its membership as being on a year-to-year basis. Certainly no club or fraternal organization takes any such view of it. It is true that a member is not much good to his post unless he is a member in good standing, but it is up to the post to keep him as a member in good standing.

We really must plead ignorance of the legal aspects of our correspondent's views, but we won't bother the National Judge Advocate with the problem, be-



cause we feel that it is one which the National Judge Advocate even would gladly leave to the post, perhaps agreeing with our correspondent to the letter, but at any rate agreeing that membership problems of the post are the post's worries, and not worries which should sprout at a fixed annual date for immediate rectification which only can last a year.

A New Post Handbook

ORDINARILY, this page is not devoted to the reviewing of books, but this week we have something to review that is worth your attention. It's the new Post Handbook of The American Legion. Take it from us, this is a regular book. If there's anything missing from it that should be in it, we can't think of it. It supplants the handbook got out about a year ago, and has many obvious superiorities. It tells how to organize a post and how to

file claims for compensation, gives eligibility rulings, tells how to get publicity for your post—it tells practically everything. It gives suggestions for post constitutions and post by-laws, outlines the duties of post officers, tells about post delegates to Legion conventions, how to publish notices, outlines the duties of national officers, gives War-Risk insurance rates and other information. As we said, it tells practically everything. It even contains ads from the Emblem Division, and that's important, too.

The handbook is being distributed to every post in the country. National Headquarters is doing so, however, with the understanding that post officials will see that the handbooks are turned over to their successors in office. The book is considered the property of the national organization.

Steal Their Stuff!

YOU have noticed for the last few weeks a page in the Weekly devoted to the Auxiliary. This is just a note to inform you that if your post finds any of the Auxiliary ideas for units adaptable to the post, the Auxiliary will be pleased to have you steal its stuff.

What Becomes of Good Ideas

ALL the ideas in the world are not good. A lot of fellows breed new ideas just as fast as a Jersey swamp can breed mosquitos. But the squelching of ideas that may seem impracticable cannot always be possible. And when the idea just simply will not be squelched, it generally has something heavy back of it. The publicity officer of St. Paul (Minn.) Post has this to say about an idea that the post tried to squelch:

In February, 1922, when a buddy suggested the formation of a post drum and bugle corps, his comrades thought it was out of the question—the cost would be too much, not enough talent in the post, and so on. But he kept plugging, borrowed instruments, found a place to practice, induced Legionnaire Hal Greer to act as instructor, and by the time of the department convention at Virginia a twenty-five-piece drum and bugle corps from our post thrilled everybody who listened. Taking home from Virginia a silver loving cup as proof of its proficiency, the corps was promptly invited to accompany a trade tour of Minnesota business men through the Northwest, and the 88th Division reunion parade marched with the corps at the State Fair Grounds. Now they're raising money to help them to New Orleans.

And if this corps wins one of the prizes at New Orleans, will anybody be sorry because the organizer refused to be squelched? "Yes," we reply, "some of the corps that will not win prizes will be sorry."

Reduced Railroad Fares to New Orleans

REDUCED railroad rates between all points in the United States and New Orleans have been granted for the Fourth National Convention of The American Legion. The fare will be the same for the round trip as the regular one way rate. Those eligible to benefit by the reduction are members of the Legion, Auxiliary and FIDAC and widows of deceased members of the Legion.

WITH THE AUXILIARY

Nothing to Do But Read

"DO you love to read?" asked one of our Auxiliary friends the other day, and followed with—"Or, rather, have you ever been placed so that you longed for a good book or magazine and could find nothing that suited the particular reading desire of the moment?"

We at National Headquarters admitted that we had had that gnawing hunger for a certain book—even in the midst of a library-full.

"But suppose the library was only a meager one, and there were several hundred other readers on the waiting list for the latest movie magazine or for 'Main Street' and 'If Winter Comes' and only five copies a month of the movie magazine due in your hospital's mail, and only two already well-thumbed copies of those books in circulation. What then?"

Before we could offer the usual palliatives in answer to that "What then?" she was off again:

"I know the Auxiliary has no national program for sending new and timely books and magazines to the boys in the hospitals. I have been informed that in some of the contract hospitals our disabled are reading magazines dated 1914. Mother Nye of New Mexico asked us several months ago for magazine subscriptions for her boys at Fort Bayard, but she admitted that with almost one thousand T.B. patients wanting magazines, fifty subscriptions would not give each boy a whack at a new magazine once a month. She said the veterans longed chiefly for the publications about outdoor life, all the sports—baseball, golf, tennis, fishing—and the picture papers and movie magazines.

"I was in Washington, D. C., the other day and learned that Director Forbes of the U. S. Veterans Bureau had taken over the management of the libraries in the government hospitals, and had placed a competent woman at the head of the department. I talked to this new director, and she said she would be glad to have the co-operation of The American Legion Auxiliary in furnishing new books and periodicals. The libraries are not yet well supplied and it may be three or more months before they will have good stocks of books and even then it is hopeless to expect that the circulating stocks will be large enough to supply all of the patients with the type of reading that they prefer.

"She said the good, new novels were particularly welcome, as it takes many months to get orders through for them and deliveries made. Since the war, many book collections have been made, but we all know that our usual response was to clean our library shelves of old books. Few of us relinquished Oppenheim's latest detective mystery, or Wells' 'Outline of History' or Hergesheimer's 'Cytherea' or Galsworthy's 'Forsyte Saga' or Zona Gale's stories.

"Why can't we canvass our hospital libraries, find their needs and supply them? Our units visiting hospitals could make this a part of their work,

and if the book needs are greater than they can supply, notify national headquarters, and other units could be called upon to help. But don't let's send old books and old magazines—let's send the latest thing off the press in the book line and annual subscriptions for magazines all the way from 'Adventure' to 'Scribner's.'"

We are not giving here all of this good member's conversation—she was rather long-winded! But she spoke of one racy magazine, which the boys like, and which carries advertisements about "tonsorialists," meaning barbers, and which specializes in photographs of prize fighters and actresses—ask your family Legionnaire what magazine that is—and this magazine she said the librarian at the Veterans Bureau positively declined to put on her subscription lists. So we went out and sent five to as many hospitals.

Now what do you think about it?

To Cooks

THIS is an inquiry addressed to all unit presidents: What success have you had in obtaining permission to install a cooky jar in your nearest veteran hospital? Some of the units have reported their inability to place them, because the majority of the soldiers are, of course, on a rigorous diet, and no eating between meals is allowed. So it was suggested to them that they bake the cookies and send them to the hospitals for a Sunday evening treat, if the doctors in charge would permit.

The very best cooky recipes in America will be the property of the Auxiliary, as a result of a recent request directed to the nation's housewives. We asked them for their heirloom cooky recipes, and several hundred have been received, representing every state. A pastry cook will be asked to try out a number, and the best ones will be tabulated and broadcasted. We have recipes of cakes baked for George Washington in 1776 and others of historical interest, not to mention their palatable interest. Your recipe may come in handy at Auxiliary Headquarters, Indianapolis.

\$109.50

WHEN the Girard (Kansas) Unit got hard up, it went out on a money-raising campaign, which meant overlooking no bets. Rose Fern, chairman of publicity, reports on the results as follows:

During last month the Girard Auxiliary cleared \$109.50. How did they do it? Well, they won \$15 for the most attractive float entered in a parade. The Auxiliary assisted its post with a stand at the park on the same day and the Legion gave the Auxiliary one-half of the profit. During the membership drive the Auxiliary gave a party in the Legion club rooms. Any woman, whether member of the Auxiliary or not, by paying one dollar a table, furnishing linens, games, and floral decorations could engage as many tables as she desired. The Auxiliary had decorated the club rooms, provided the tables, chairs and electric

fans. It also furnished refreshments of ices and angel food cake. The party was such a social success that the president has received several requests to have similar parties at least once a month.

The first expenditure from our July receipts was made in order to send six pajamas to the Base Hospital in Kansas City, Kansas.

Sweet Cooky!

"DEAR Mother, at last we will have peace on earth, to men of good digestion. The Todd cookies aid digestion, improve dispositions, thereby lengthen life and will prevent war.—George."

This note accompanied a newspaper clipping sent by "George" to his mother, Mrs. S. M. Todd, 19 Buckingham Street, Rochester, New York, calling her attention to the Auxiliary's search for the best American cooky recipe. Mrs. Todd writes us:

"I began housekeeping in 1850 and soon learned to make ginger cookies from my mother-in-law's recipe that she has used for years. Mr. Todd never thought he had breakfast if the cooky was lacking—it seldom was—and to this day the children and grandchildren all want them. My son, George, writing me from Paris a short time ago said he had everything to eat 'but no Todd cooky.'"

"There's nothing too good for the soldiers."

Now that you have your mouth all set for a taste of a Todd cooky, here is the recipe:

Two cups of New Orleans molasses; into this stir one level tablespoonful of soda till it is all an even white foam (important); one cup of shortening, part butter (never all) rest meat drippings (better than lard), melted and quite warm.

One cup of water, warm; one level tablespoonful of ginger. Stir in sifted flour, rather slowly until stiff enough to roll; handle very carefully, and don't, don't leave raw flour on them—that would spoil everything.

I have a large dripping pan to bake them in, without crowding. Bake first on bottom of oven, then on grate, so top and bottom will be alike. When cool enough to handle, separate them with a light sharp-pointed knife.

Many hundreds of recipes have been sent to us, coming from every state, and they will be judged later and the best of the number will be sent to our members for their use in baking cookies for the hospital cooky jars.

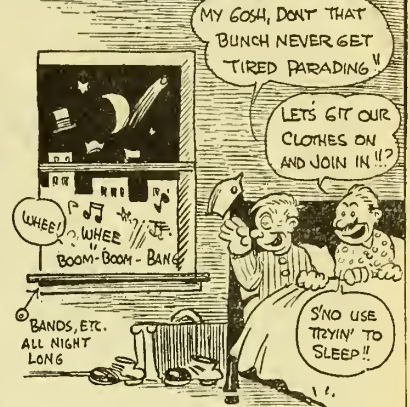
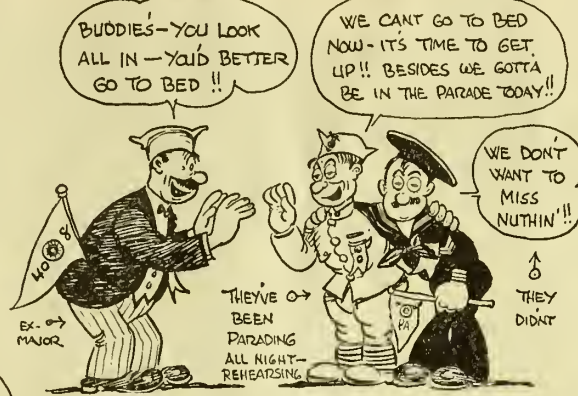
Say It with Canned Goods

JACKSON, MINN., UNIT is the first to report that it carried out Mrs. W. H. Cudworth's requests that a jam and jelly shower be given for the men in hospitals. The Welfare Committee Chairman suggested that as our members can their fruits, each set aside a jar for the veterans, or if a unit was favorably inclined, to hold a canning bee, and give all fruit put up to the hospital. It is too late for the canning bees now, but the showers still are in order.

Judging the Future by the Past

By Wallgren

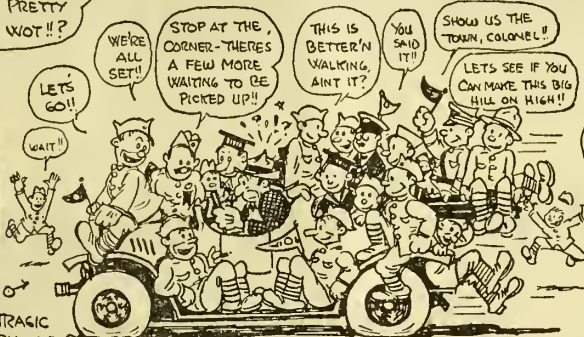
IF WHAT HAPPENED AT LAST YEARS CONVENTION IN KANSAS CITY IS A FORETASTE OF WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN IN NEW ORLEANS THIS YEAR—BUDDIE!! SLING YOUR PACK—LET'S GO!!



I GOT ORTYGRAFS OF GENERAL PERSHING, MARSHAL FOCU, ADMIRAL BEATTY, GENERAL DIAZ, ADMIRAL SIMS, BARON JAQUES, GENERAL LEJEUNE, NEW COMMANDER MACNIDER AND ALL—PRETTY SWELL FOR A EX-BUCK, HEY WOT!!?

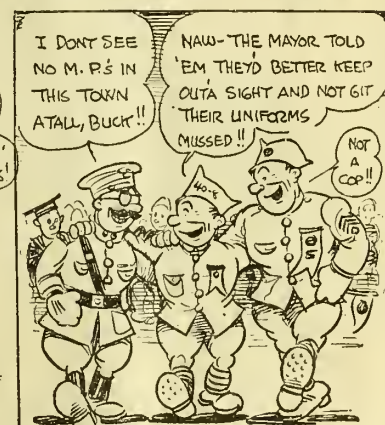
THERE WAS SO MUCH FUN GOING ON THAT MOST OF THE GANG DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO SLEEP

WHILE SOME WHO TRIED TO SLEEP SOON GAVE IT UP AS A HOPELESS JOB

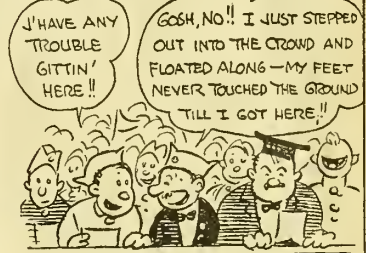


RIGHT IN HIS GLORY—

TRAGIC PICTURE OF KIND HEARTED K.C. NATIVE WHO VOLUNTEERED A FREE RIDE IN HIS FLINVER



IMPROMPTU "QUARTETTES" ASSEMBLED ANYWHERE AT ANYTIME WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PROVOCATION—(QUARTETTES WERE NOT LIMITED AS TO PARTICIPANTS OR CHOICE OF SELECTIONS)



THE LADY BARBERS OF K.C. EXERCISED QUITE A FATAL ATTRACTION FOR SOME OF THE DELEGATES—THIS BIRD GOT SHAVED FIVE TIMES IN ONE DAY.

COUNTLESS RE-UNIONS WERE EFFECTED BETWEEN FORMER BUDDIES—AND RANK WAS IN THE DISCARD.

CONVENTION HALL (NOBODY HAD ANY TROUBLE FINDING IT)



DELEGATE FROM MAINE—OUTCLASSED BECAUSE HIS STATE HASN'T GOT ENOUGH SYLLABLES TO MAKE A GOOD YELL

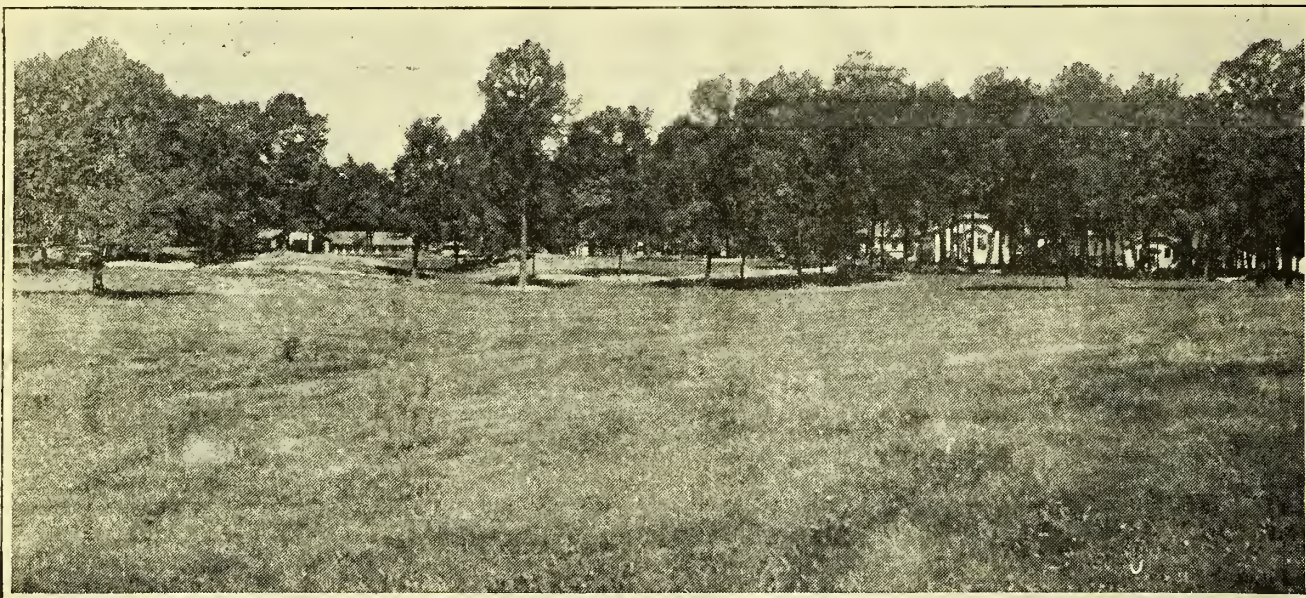
I GOT A TURBULE SORE THROAT!! I CAN'T SPEAK ABOVE A WHISPER!!



EVERY STATE HAD ITS OWN BATTLE CRY—WITH IOWA AND OKLAHOMA IN THE LEAD FOR VOCALITY—(GET YOUR LUNGS READY FOR NEW ORLEANS, BUDDY)

WITH THE RESULT THAT MOST OF THE BUNCH RETURNED HOME ABSOLUTELY VOICELESS

EVERY PULLMAN WAS A "HOMMES 40"—DID THEY HAVE A GOOD TIME? ASK THE PORTER—HE KNOWS!!



Wisconsin's grove-shaded hospital for the treatment of her mentally disabled ex-service men.
The land in the foreground will be made into an athletic field

How and Why Wisconsin Built Her Own Mental Hospital

By Dr. W. F. Lorenz

THE State of Wisconsin will have a new psychopathic hospital for the treatment of ex-service men within a few months. This hospital will have an ultimate capacity of about two hundred and fifty patients. It is being built by state funds and its use will be limited to ex-service men suffering from neuro-psychiatric diseases.

The question is frequently asked, "Why has Wisconsin as a State made special hospital provisions for ex-service men?" The same question was asked by the Legislature in 1921 when the hospital was advocated. At that time it required the collection of indisputable facts to convince our Legislature of this need. The appeal for funds had to be placed on a good substantial basis, especially in view of the elaborate program and promises made at that time by the Federal Government.

It will be recalled that in 1921 considerable publicity was given to an extensive plan of Federal hospitalization that contemplated taking care of all ex-service men suffering from any diseased condition. The reasons for state provision offered by us in 1921 apply equally today, excepting that today the condition

throughout the United States speaks for itself; it is not necessary now to deal with probabilities as they were in 1921.

WITHOUT waiting for the fruition of Federal plans, Wisconsin is building its own hospital for neuro-psychiatric ex-service men, and as a result its mentally disabled veterans are assured adequate and efficient care and treatment whatever the Federal Government may do. At the request of the editors of The Weekly, Dr. Lorenz here tells why Wisconsin undertook the burden and the result of its decision. Dr. Lorenz, himself a World War veteran, is director of the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute and a recognized national authority on mental diseases. Wisconsin was motivated, he says, by the lack of Government action—the same neglect which has led to the Legion's recent demand upon the Government for the realization of its hospital-building program. Dr. Lorenz's testimony bears out the recent criticism made by the Legion.

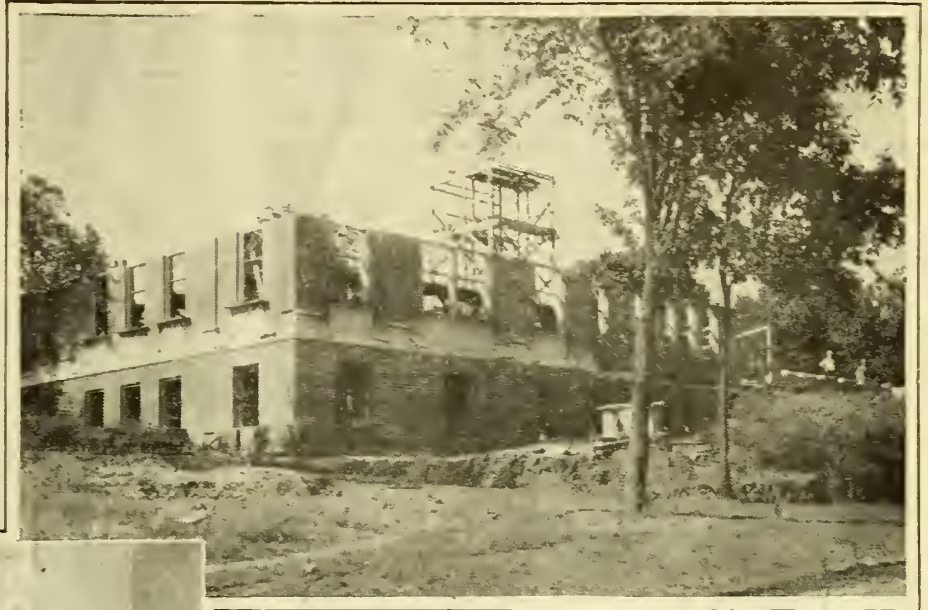
The history of Wisconsin's effort may be interesting. Upon my return with the 32nd Division in May, 1919, I learned of a large number of ex-serv-

ice men in state asylums. I also learned that these men were receiving no special care or treatment; that their very identity as ex-service men was not known or regarded; that in some instances those in authority had no sympathy for the ex-service man and certainly no insight whatever into his mental or nervous trouble. I know of one instance in which several of these men were sent to county poor houses.

The fact that many veterans had mental conditions which were different from those usually found among civilian cases did not seem to impress anyone who was handling these cases. In many instances physicians were handling, or better mis-handling, these special medical problems—physicians who never even saw a mobilization camp, much less the conditions overseas. They were not fitted to treat or pass upon the mental ailments of these men. This, however, was not so important as the following because in time these physicians, by experience at least, would have learned that many of these mental conditions were different from those usually seen.

The most important fact that could

not to be disputed by anyone was this: To Wisconsin alone over nine hundred young men had been discharged from our various camps as unfit for further military service because of nervous or mental trouble. These men had merely been returned home by the army authorities. I had the names and addresses of these discharged soldiers, confidentially supplied by the Adjutant General's department at Washington; it was, therefore, authentic. These discharges and returns to the State were made before any overseas invalids had been returned to the States. Appreciating the activity of the Wisconsin troops overseas and recalling that I had personally seen over five hundred men evacuated during one engagement with mental disturbances, I felt safe in estimating at least an additional three



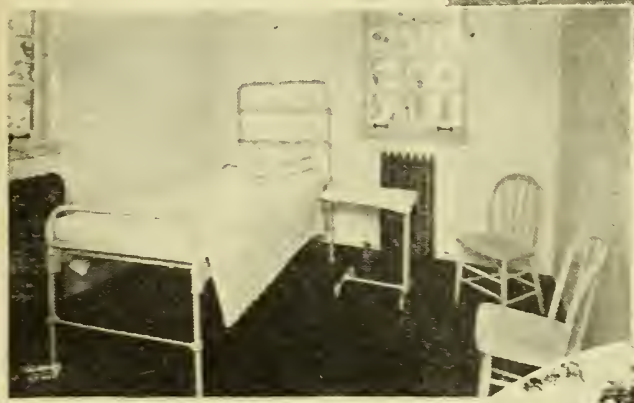
The main hospital building, with a capacity of eighty beds

mental and nervous cases, the best provisions being suggested by the Federal Government were for about five hundred or, at most, one

thousand beds for the Middle Western States. It was perfectly evident that such provision was totally inadequate, and I argued that even if the Government were to place a thousand-bed hospital in the Middle Northwest, Wisconsin alone would require almost half of the hospital, and at that time it must be recalled that this hospital was to supply the wants of five or six of the most populous Middle Western States.

Later the suggestion was made that the Federal Government build a thousand-bed hospital for Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; in other words, the 8th District. In the face of this suggestion I argued that the new hospital advocated for Wisconsin would still be used to its maximum capacity. Now that many months have elapsed and there is not yet a Federal hospital in the 8th District
(Continued on page 24)

The dining hall is arranged to permit three separate classifications of patients according to mental condition



One of the rooms

hundred potential mental cases among Wisconsin's overseas veterans. However, I wanted to be conservative and argued that of the original nine hundred odd men discharged from camps with mental or nervous troubles about one-half might be expected to have difficulty in their subsequent civilian life and would require treatment at a hospital. We would then have to provide for approximately four hundred and fifty of these men alone.

Then, considering the overseas men from the 32nd, 42nd, 86th, 2nd, and other divisions in which Wisconsin was well represented—all of them divisions that had been very active on the other side—I added to this four hundred and fifty another three hundred and fifty from among overseas men, making a total of approximately eight hundred soldiers from Wisconsin alone who might require special hospital care and treatment. From this estimated eight hundred I deducted for deaths due to subsequent physical complications, also deaths due to suicide of which, incidentally, there were not a few, hesitancy on the part of parents to hospitalize their sons and other reasons that might not be foreseen, about one hundred men, leaving as a conservative estimate seven hundred veterans for whom hospital facilities had to be provided.

In appearing before the Legislature on this proposal the query put to me



The lake west of the grounds

was, "Will not the Federal Government provide?" If one were so gullible as to accept easily-made promises then one was left without argument, but at the very time when I showed that locally in Wisconsin alone we would have to meet a problem comprising at least seven hundred



THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

It Seems to Be on Us

To the Editor: Legion Weekly, August 25th, page 20, "Veteran Legislation in Four States," under New Hampshire:

"BURIAL OF VETERANS—Burial of all destitute veterans shall be provided from public funds."

Can't they wait till they're dead in New Hampshire? I should hate to be found healthy and destitute in New Hampshire.—MAX GOLDMAN, *Lowell, Mass.*

Action

To the Editor: Mr. Boyd Blane writes in your issue of August 25th with reference to the advisability of having a special committee in the House of Representatives to handle legislation affecting veterans instead of such legislation being referred to the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as at present. For the information of your readers I advise that at the request of Congressman Hamilton Fish I caused a resolution to that effect to be adopted by our local post, and by the Orange County Committee, and the resolution will now go to the New York State Convention from which, if adopted, it will go to the National Convention for action. It would be advisable to have other States take action on this matter also, as it is of the greatest importance.—ELMER H. LEMON, *Newburgh, N. Y.*

Public and Private Schools

To the Editor: In your August 25th issue Mr. Noel Juvet says:

"Pass a resolution that all school children be compelled to attend the public schools and that no language but English be taught them."

I want to say English, yes, but not only English. A knowledge of foreign languages is an asset to anyone.

And "all school children to public schools"—say, is this a nation of the people, by the people, for the people, or not? Are parents to be deprived of their right to educate their children in private schools if they wish, or in schools they think best for them? Are all state rights to be taken away by a national law like this? By all means let's not get mixed up in such an un-American procedure.

The old philosophy still holds: "The best governed are the least governed."—JOHN A. BESHEL, *Trevorton (Pa.) Post.*

To the Editor: I have read the letter in which the writer advocates that all children be compelled to attend public school and that no language but English be taught them. If the writer of that letter wishes to confine his children's education to the English language he is perfectly free to do so. That in these days of casual European travel they may later rise up and cuss him is neither here nor there. And no one compels him to send his children to any but the public schools, so if his neighbor chooses to send his children to a private school why should Mr. Juvet worry?—LIVE AND LET LIVE, *Yakima, Wash.*

The Reserve Corps

To the Editor: In its very commendable Americanization campaign is not The American Legion neglecting its own best bet? Since Congress has seen fit to wreck the Army and Navy, would not the truest Americanization be a stronger propaganda to build up the Reserve Corps?

Already I can hear the howls of the never-again chaps, but I am firmly of the opinion that the members of The American Legion would be the first to answer a call to arms. If they will stop and think, I am further convinced that they will concede that ninety-nine percent of the cause of their kicks was unpreparedness and in-

experienced officers. Let's obviate such shortcomings for the future.

A careful perusal of the plans of General Pershing and the War Department must convince the most skeptical that these plans are for defense only.

Many of us who served overseas undoubtedly have felt that our war experiences obviated the necessity or advisability of any more training. However, my experience in the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Knox this summer taught me that the Army has made tremendous strides since the War, and we former officers have much to learn.

Besides the tactical knowledge gained, the most inspiring thing was the attitude of the officers of our old so-called red-tape, hide-bound, pass-the-buck Regular Army. No longer is there a strong line of demarcation between the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Reserve Corps, but the Regular Army officers had the mind to envision, and the hearts to enfold, the greatest of all armies—that of the Army of the United States.

Such a propaganda must include adequate funds from Congress, and the saving of existing camps from criminal wreckage and salvaging.—JOHN CLEVES SHORT, *Major, Q.M., U.S.R., Heidelberg, Ky.*

A Suggestion

To the Editor: It is suggested that all Legionnaires while traveling to and from the convention at New Orleans wear their American Legion badges. This will be a good medium for publicity for the Legion and also enable Legionnaires to recognize each other en route.—WILLIAM C. ADAMS, *Vice-Commander, Raymond E. Greeley Post, West Philadelphia, Pa.*

A Prayer for the Disabled

By E. A. Blackman

National Chaplain, The American Legion

¶ O Thou God of Nations and the destinies of men: Humbly we pray for our sick and wounded comrades.

¶ As they hopelessly lie on hospital beds of pain or aimlessly stagger about the streets, fill them, we pray Thee, with a sacred pride.

¶ Give them a satisfaction and a comfort that is above and beyond that given to other men.

¶ Although they be disabled for life, allow nothing to discourage them or give them mental pain.

¶ Surround them with a divine comfort, and a kindness that thoughtless humanity cannot imitate and fill their hearts with holy patriotism and joy that will last them forever. Amen.

What Does This S.O.L. Mean?

To the Editor: While passing through the village of Hadley, Massachusetts, this summer, a place famous for its part in the Indian wars of the colonial period, I paused to inspect a cannon set up on the green in the center of the town. It was apparently about a three-inch gun of the Civil War period, a muzzle loader, if that is what artillerymen call them, with only outside sights, so that it had to be aimed just by squinting along the barrel. Despite all this it looked like a remarkably effective weapon, and was in an excellent state of preservation. What interested me most, however, was this inscription around the mouth of the gun and molded into it: "S.O. L. No. 760 PICO 1864 816 lbs." I assume "PICO" is the manufacturer's initials (probably some "iron company"); in fact, it is easy to guess at everything except that S.O.L. What did it mean in 1864, and why was it put there? Can any reader enlighten me?—J. W. G., *Yonkers, N. Y.*

Was It Amateur Night?

To the Editor: Recently in a theatre in Newark, N. J., I was watching a vaudeville act by a team called Johnson Brothers and Johnson, comedians supposedly. Here is one of their "jokes":

A.: Do you know the meaning of the word graft?

B.: Sure, it means getting money without working for it.

A.: No, you're wrong. It's only a slang expression not to be found in the dictionary.

C.: I know where you'll find it.

A.: Where?

C.: In the soldiers' bonus.

There was little applause.

In that same theatre four years ago I saw a performance while on furlough. There was much patriotic music; we stood up and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" a couple of times; pictures of soldiers and sailors were shown and the applause was thunderous. The service man was the real thing then. I shall never forget how good I felt that day. But that, as I say, was four years ago.—E. C. MARR, JR., *Argonne Post, Elizabeth, N. J.*

Appropriate Music

To the Editor: The doughboy who is compiling the regulations on the conduct of the next war in "Bursts and Duds" seems to be handling the matter satisfactorily and I hesitate to butt in. Nevertheless comment by a part of the public press on the subject of adjusted compensation and the lack of any comment on the Government's award of extra pay to war-time employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company (because it seems they did not get so much as munition workers in some other plants) moves me to propose:

That the "Armorer's Song" from De Koven and Smith's operetta "Robin Hood" be officially designated as the popular war song. War songs mean most, I believe, to those who are not in the army, my recollection being that I heard "Over There" sung oftener and more feelingly by civilians over here than I did by soldiers over there.

The portion of the "Armorer's Song" which makes it especially fitting is:

The sword is a weapon to conquer fields;

I honor the man who shakes it,

But naught is the lad who the broadsword wields

Compared to the man who makes it.

If this doesn't suit all cases I recall a bully good bass solo sung by a burly master shipbuilder in a comic opera which I think was called "Foxy Quiller" about twenty years ago. However, I suppose some gob will take care of this side of the case.—H. K. H., *Germantown, Pa.*

BURSTS AND DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope

Highball!

Shortly after going into the front lines for the first time, the captain of an Infantry company was reading to his men an order from division headquarters, the big idea being to impress them with the fact that duds are dangerous articles and not playthings. After the usual headquarters line of language as to disastrous results from carelessly flirting with duds, the order concluded:

"Duds should be treated with the greatest respect."

There was silence in the ranks for a moment and then a voice drawled:

"Say, Cap'n, wotinell do they want us to do to these here duds—salute 'em?"

Bit by Bit

"The regimental riding school isn't proving much of a success."

"Not horses enough?"

"Oh, yes, but the pupils are falling off every day."

Carry On!

When Private Hanrahan went into the Army he picked the Ammunition Train as a man's job of the sort he had been accustomed to on his road construction gang. His ideas changed slightly when the sergeant ordered him and the rest of a squad of rookies to toss big shells into an auto truck to be taken to the front.

Hanrahan walked around the shells, regarding them intently but evincing no inclination to manhandle them. The sergeant, noticing his hesitancy, bellowed:

"Wotsumatter? Scared of 'em?"

"Scared of them nothin'," retorted Hanrahan contemptuously, "but, sarge, I enlisted for the duration of the war and I want to stick around until she's through duratin'. An' besides, tomorrow's pay day."

Not Issued

A woman, visiting an orphan asylum for the first time, was drawn to a little tot who looked more lonesome than the others.

"What a shame a nice little girl like you hasn't a mother," sympathized the kind-hearted caller.

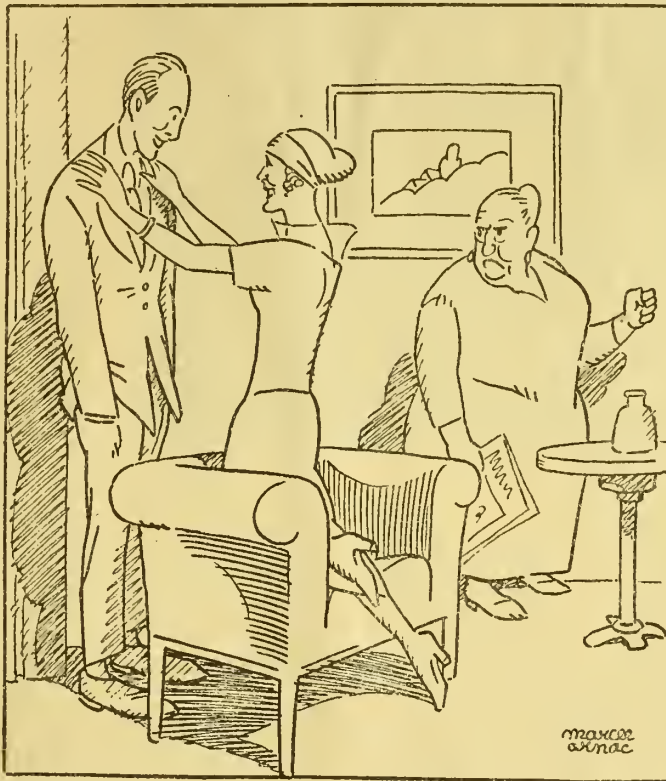
"Well," came the philosophical answer, "it's no fault of mine. When I was born mothers didn't come with children."

Credentials Demanded

Some years ago the late Squire Abingdon Baird, Bart, came to this country as financial backer of Charlie Mitchell, English heavyweight, who was matched with Jim Corbett, then world champion. Baird was wealthy and a good scout, although at times inclined to be a bit brusque.

Just about that time it was quite the thing for successful pugilists to attempt to elevate the stage, the theatrical business being all cluttered up with chaps who hitherto performed exclusively in the squared circle.

One night during his stay in New York, the Squire and some friends were taking some slight refreshments at the Hoffman House bar when a popular young matinee idol drifted in. He was introduced to the party and joined the group. Presently,



"John, let me go to France with you to see the places where you fought."

"All right, dear, and in order that I may think I'm still at it, let's take your mother."

during a lull in the conversation, Baird leaned over his shoulder and whispered:

"Beg pahdon, old chap, but wot did the chappie say your line was?"

"I am a member of the theatrical profession," was the reply.

"Aw," ejaculated the sporty baronet, looking over the other's slim physique, "I say, old chap, pahdon me, but who in 'ell did you ever lick?"

Suggestions of a Doughboy

Being the Suggestions of a Doughboy on the Manner of Conducting the Next War, Together with Certain Reflections on the Conduct of the Last One.

37. That papers and magazines addressed to the combat troops be forwarded to them by the S. O. S. after the S. O. S. has finished reading them. The doughboy appreciates that life in Paris, Lyons and Bordeaux must be a pretty dull affair and doesn't object to others reading his magazines, but would like to get his mail eventually—after everybody else is through with it, of course.

(To be continued)

Pendant la Guerre

"You look gloomy," said the first Engineer. "Somethin' on your mind?"

"Cui," replied the second pick-and-shovel artist. "I'm worryin' for fear they'll stick me for fatigue detail when the war is over and the time comes to fill up all these trenches."

Framed

Treasurer: "One of those checks we mailed out has not been returned."

Editor: "Then it went to a new writer."

On Your Way

A couple of former doughboys got jobs in town and commuted to the suburbs, where they tried to maintain small farms but had to keep on the jump because of increases in rent.

"Move!" ejaculated one. "It's move, move, move all the time. Say, listen, my landlords are worse than the old looys. It's 'Let's go,' morning, noon and night."

"You said it," agreed the other. "We've got so used to moving that every time the expressman goes by my chickens lie on their backs and hold up their feet to be tied."

Gr-rr, Clack, Clack, Phuf!

Willie: "Pop, what is a death rattle?"

Pop (who knows): "The last gasp of an expiring Ford."

Rapid Recovery

Rastus was on the firing line for the first time. During a lull in the barrage he came to the conclusion that somewhere else was the place for him and set off at high speed. The corporal saw him as he was on the point of entering a convenient shell hole and yelled:

"What yo'-all doin' there? Come back h'jah an' take yo' medicine."

"Don' need no medicine," Rastus shouted back. "Ah's cured, Ah's cured!"

Consideration

"Now," said the lawyer who was drawing up the will of the old millionaire, "is there anything more you want added?"

"Yes," replied he of the seven figures, "just say that the ladies to whom I have been paying alimony are to have their usual allowances right along."

The Call

"Extra!" shouted a newsboy in Hollywood.

And in a moment he was the center of a seething mob of supers.

Fair Warning

Sign in a small bakery in an Alabama town:

"Please do not handle the bread as it is not sanitary."

Something Wrong

The new arrival had just passed beyond the pearly gates and was gazing around curiously. Suddenly his face grew pale.

"Wha-what?" he gasped. "Surely this isn't heaven?"

"It certainly is," St. Peter reassured him. "What makes you doubt it?"

"Why, it can't be," remonstrated the latest citizen. "That angel over there in the corner used to be a New York taxicab driver."

Taking No Chances

Jeweler: "The gold plate on this ring, Mr. Cheape, will never come off."

Mr. Cheape: "I guess I'll wait a while. Neither may the wedding."



"You're Right! Where'd you learn that?"

Any employer is ready to say it, to give you credit for thinking ahead of your job. The world is full of men who just wait and wish to be pushed into responsible positions.

Be prepared to say and to show that you are using spare hours to put more into your head. Prove to your employer that you are really determined to win more responsibility, better pay, and the privileges and comforts that come naturally and fairly to "the man who knows." Executives are ever ready to give you credit for getting head and shoulders above the crowd.

A student of ours writes: "A short time ago the Boss, needing a man for more responsible work, asked me if I was doing any studying in my spare hours. I was proud to answer, 'I am.'"

After a quarter-century of experience in aiding men, through spare hours, to become their Bigger Selves, the United Y. M. C. A. Schools offer their tested service by mail, so that wherever you may be, whatever you may need or whatever your hours of employment are, you can now get this valuable aid.

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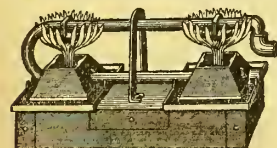
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Department Conventions

Massachusetts

ADJUSTED COMPENSATION: Urged President Harding to sign the Federal Adjusted Compensation Bill. Recommended that the State grant \$100 compensation to yeomen (F).

ALIEN PROPERTY: Recommended that enemy property held by the United States Government be used to settled claims against Germany.

AMERICANISM: Asked that the pledge of allegiance be changed to read "the American flag" instead of "my flag."

ARMISTICE DAY: Recommended to the governor and State Legislature that November 11th be set aside as a public holiday.

AUDITING OF BOOKS: Called for the annual auditing of all post and department books.

CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE: Recommended that preferment in civil service non-examination positions be shown to dependent widows of ex-service men.

FAKERS: Asked posts to aid in driving from the streets impostors who get aid from the public by posing as ex-service men.

HOSPITALIZATION: Condemned Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer for his public utterances that interest in service men is on the wane.

INSURANCE: Recommended that government term insurance be paid in a lump sum instead of 240 monthly installments.

UNIFORM: Recommended the adoption of some suitable form of uniform for The American Legion.

Minnesota

AMERICANISM: Recommended special Americanism courses for all Minnesota schools. Conceded to foreigners the courtesy of using their own language, but appealed to them to extend equal courtesy by learning the English language and using it particularly on distinctive American occasions. Denounced violence as means to change our Government.

AUXILIARY: Urged the organization of an Auxiliary unit by every post in the department.

AVIATION: Urged State Legislature to insure maintenance and operation of the Minnesota National Guard Air Unit and to promote aviation in the State.

BOY SCOUTS: Urged each Minnesota Legion post to organize or adopt a Boy Scout troop.

BOXING: Petitioned State Legislature to permit boxing in all cities and towns in the State as well as in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth.

COMPENSATION: Recommended change in state compensation law to permit further filing of deserving claims and to permit the Bonus Board of Review again to function.

HOSPITALIZATION: Urged President Harding to abolish the Federal Board of Hospitalization and the position held by Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer as chief co-ordinator, and to place this work in the hands of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau as intended by Congress. Expressed appreciation and admiration of William T. McCoy Post of Rochester for assisting thousands of sick and disabled comrades from throughout the country who have come to Rochester for treatment, and for its co-operation in the promotion of The American Legion Memorial Hospital in Rochester.

IMMIGRATION: Recommended that immigration be restricted to a percentage that will permit successful assimilation, and suggested that all aliens be registered so they may be intelligently assisted in becoming good citizens.

LAND SETTLEMENT AID: Endorsed proposal which would give each veteran engaging in agriculture a loan of \$2,500 on a twenty to thirty-year payment plan so that training may be had on his own land.

LEGISLATION: Recommended that the department legislative committee bring to the attention of the National Commanded and National Legislative Committee the advisability of securing additional Federal legislation affecting the welfare of veterans, such as extending the two-year period of limitation of presumption of acquisition of tuberculosis by World War veterans to five years after the war, and permitting loans to soldier trainees on agricultural projects. Endorsed the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes deep waterway.

MEMORIAL FLOWER: Urged the National Convention to substitute the poppy for the daisy as the official Legion flower.

MEMORIALS: Endorsed the proposal to erect a memorial office building opposite the Minnesota State Capitol to honor those who died in the World War.

PARDONS: Demanded immediate curtailment of pardons granted to criminals.

CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE: Recommended amendment of present State Soldiers' Preference Law to permit enforcement of the law and prevent public officials from sidestepping its provisions. Instructed posts to report violations of the law to department headquarters.

PUBLICITY: Endorsed the establishment of a department paper as soon as finances permit.

REFORESTATION: Urged the assistance of all Minnesota posts and department headquarters to those agencies directing state reforestation.

SWEET BILL: Urged carrying out provisions of the Sweet Bill by paying compensation and training checks to Minnesota disabled veterans from Tenth District office in Minneapolis instead of from Washington.

Virginia

LEGISLATION: Requested the General Assembly to enact legislation abolishing the future granting of military titles to members of the governor's staff who are not otherwise connected with the military establishment.

MEMORIALS: Recommended appointment of a committee to plan a suitable state war memorial. Recommended to General Assembly that Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, be purchased and maintained as a public shrine.

MILITARY AFFAIRS: Deplored decreases in Federal military forces as dangerous and ill-timed, directed delegates to the National Convention to ask that body to consider this important matter, and requested the State's representatives in Congress to use every effort to have the present law decreasing the Army, Navy and Marine Corps repealed or amended.

POLITICS: Called upon individual Legionnaires to participate in the politics of their communities, and actively to promote the candidacy of qualified Legionnaires for public office and to render such candidates full support.

POST ACTIVITIES: Urged all posts to take part in all civic activities in their respective communities and to co-operate with other organizations in such work; also to take part in and foster athletic contests and to adopt Boy Scout troops or school baseball teams.

VETERANS BUREAU: Recommended that all ratings to determine the compensation of veterans be made by the physicians who personally examine claimants, such physicians to be designated by the Veterans Bureau. Recommended that before any veteran under the jurisdiction of the bureau be discharged from any hospital whatsoever, he be given not less than thirty days' notice, and that his home post of The American Legion be notified so that safe conduct home may be arranged. Urged on the Veterans Bureau the necessity of appointing chaplains for hospitals under its control.

Wisconsin

AMERICANISM: Called on posts to redouble their efforts to Americanize aliens. Urged the state Department of Education and the officials of all parochial and other schools in the State to include courses in American citizenship in their curricula and to grade every pupils' report card on citizenship.

ATHLETICS: Recommended the appointment of a department director of athletics and the holding of annual district and state athletic meets. Opposed Jack Dempsey's using the name of The American Legion in any way in the staging of his bouts.

DUES: Department dues for 1923 were voted to be \$1 to cover improvements in organization and to support the department publication.

EDUCATION: Recommended the appointment of three Legionnaires to make a thorough investigation of history text-books used in State.

GRAVE REGISTRATION: Recommended the adoption of a uniform system of marking and registration of veterans' graves.

HOSPITALIZATION: Condemned the interference of Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer in Federal hospitalization plans, and expressed support of Chairman Sprague of the Legion's Rehabilitation Committee.

LEGISLATION: Indorsed the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes deep waterway project.

LEGION FLOWER: Recommended that efforts be made to have the National Convention adopt the Flanders poppy as the official flower.

ORGANIZATION: Indorsed the maintaining of a permanent state headquarters and a state service office in a city to be designated by the department executive committee, and the employing of a field man to serve as assistant adjutant.

PUBLICITY: Voted to establish a state paper. **RELIEF FUND:** Recommended the establishment of a permanent endowment fund in each post through an annual per capita tax of twenty-five cents, such money to be used in assisting needy service men.

UNIFORM: Favored the adoption of a uniform Legion headress.

VETERANS BUREAU: Called for an investigation of the Veterans Bureau in the Eighth District. Demanded the wholesale discharge of "cheap and inefficient help" in the district and sub-district offices of the Veterans Bureau. Recommended a change in the War Risk Insurance Act to permit appeals by veterans from the decisions of the Veterans Bureau to civil courts.

Good-by Hubby

(Continued from page 12)

relative, he will arrange for hotel accommodation through his adjutant.

I went over the ground in New Orleans the other day with Mrs. Fischer, and found that all of our activities will be within a radius of four or five blocks. We will be a half mile or so from the center of the Legion's operations. Of course, we will meet and mingle—notably on the first day of the convention, October 16th, when we will march in a body to the Legion's convention hall, and hold a joint session with the Legionnaires. Then, too, they will be invited to our French Fête Monday night, and we will go to review their parade Wednesday afternoon, and just to prevent that wallflowerish feeling, maybe you'd better sign the husband up for the first dance on Carnival Night.

If you happen to be alone, don't worry about company to all of the Auxiliary and Legion parties on the afternoons and evenings, because the Auxiliary members will all go together. It is going to be a chummy affair. It needs must be, because to get all of the women into the official hotels, it will be necessary to put three in a room. Where a woman wants a room alone, she will have to pay \$7.50 each day for it; while with three in a room, the rate will be \$2.50 each. All rooms have private baths.

The Auxiliary Convention will be in the new Knights of Columbus Club, which is about two blocks from the Bienville Hotel. The auditorium is a gem architecturally—just the proper size for our convention of a thousand women.

Moreover, offices of National Headquarters will be in the building and also information booths, railroad ticket certification booths and a post office. The New Orleans women will have a hand rail of flowers erected from Bienville, around the monument circle (on which the Bienville faces) to the Convention Hall.

Department secretaries are expected to arrive not before Saturday, October 14th. The Forty Femmes and Eight Chapeaux are threatening to have their dinner on Friday night. Their membership now is limited to national officers and national executive committeewomen, and the general convention body will only be taken into the secret some time after October 14th.

The National Executive Committee-women of 1922 will meet Saturday, October 14th, the pages Sunday afternoon and the secretaries Sunday. Monday is to be the big day—in the afternoon, motor drives and teas, and at six o'clock the States dinner at the Athenæum, a fine, modern new clubhouse, across the street from the Bienville.

The women adjourn at 9 o'clock to go to the French Fête, which will be in historic Jackson Square. Nine blocks will be roped off, and free entrance will be given to the magic quarter.

Business sessions? Oh, yes, they will begin Tuesday morning and conclude Friday morning. Interesting reports from committee chairmen, national officers and the states are expected, as well as addresses by distinguished guests—but you will find all that on the official program in New Orleans, October 16th to 20th.



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Next Time—Everybody's War

(Continued from page 8)



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War. We got off on the right foot with the enactment of draft legislation, but it was a long time before we arrived at other important legislation, and to the most important measure of all, the industrial draft, we never came at all.

So while the divisions were forming under a back-breaking schedule of discipline and gobs were bobbing around in the North Sea, what was happening at home? Well, there was no control over food prices and they were shifting, generally upward. Labor was using the shift in prices as a basis for demanding higher wages. Industry was using the increase in cost of labor as a basis for demanding higher prices for material. So it went; and all that time, several million men who had been placed in deferred classes in the draft were shifting their jobs from day to day as more profitable employment developed. All of which wasn't helping us to prosecute the war a bit.

Finally, after several months of this free-for-all, the Government began to take control. The machinery of Congress creaked and rumbled and there issued forth the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Railroad Administration, the Labor Administration, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board. Eventually a United States Employment Service was organized, with the object of checking the constant shifting of the boys in the home trenches who were following the trail of rising wages.

These boards exercised considerable authority and their activities helped to stabilize prices and insure adequate production. When they got under way they did a good job, but the point is that the country was well into its first year of the war before all these branches were functioning. Furthermore, they were created for the emergency. When the war ended they slid out of the statute books.

The only important legislation of a fundamental nature providing for future wars in effect at the present time is the National Defense Act. So far as it pertains to the present subject it provides for drafting the National Guard and for a commandeering section which authorizes the President to place orders for munitions and other supplies in any factory he may select, and provides not only punishment for refusal to accept such orders but authorizes him if necessary to commandeer such factories.

What the law drafted by the Committee on Military Affairs of the American Legion provides is a broad extension of the President's authority; it provides the machinery to stabilize conditions before war has thrown the economic machinery out of gear, before prices have run riot and labor and capital have run after them. The law would provide for:

1. Selection for service of any part of the unorganized militia.
2. Control of any material resources and industrial organizations deemed necessary to the prosecution of the war.
3. Control over labor.
4. Control over prices of commodities for the Government and the civil population.

5. Creation of the auxiliary boards found necessary in the last war.

Note particularly the first provision authorizing the draft of any part of the "unorganized militia." Broadly, that means all of us between the ages of 21 and 45. But that isn't all.

The law also provides that no man called into service between the ages of 21 and 30 shall be exempt from militia service on account of industrial status or occupation. Specifically that means that when one hundred men go before their draft board in the event of another war, a lot more than thirty-five will find themselves in service. It won't be possible to evade military duty by grabbing a hoe and weeding the garden violently, or by flourishing a wrench around a machine shop.

Figures quoted at the beginning of this article show that 4,270,030 married men and 2,325,999 single men between the ages of 21 and 30 were placed in deferred classes because of dependents. The law proposed by The American Legion recognizes dependency as a legitimate claim, but it is argued that six million-odd men released from service by reason of dependency, plus non-declarant aliens and men over thirty years of age, comprise a group of workers entirely adequate to support the man behind the gun. All other men between the ages of 21 and 30, regardless of their duties on the farm or in the shop—excepting, of course, the physically unfit—would be automatically called into military service.

The specialists in this age group—men considered vitally necessary to industry and therefore eligible for exemption—is so small as to be negligible. After a careful study of the occupational census Lieut. Col. J. D. Fife, Medical Corps, estimates that out of 8,577,719 drafted men between the ages of 21 and 30 only 335,685 were in pivotal occupations and should not be drafted.

The next question that presents itself is the degree of control that can be exercised over those men who by reason of dependency, alienage, age or occupation will fight any future war at home. Generally speaking, their activities will be pretty well checked by the provision authorizing the President to control the material resources, industrial organizations and services considered necessary to the prosecution of the war; and an additional check would be exercised by the provision authorizing him to stabilize the prices of services and of all commodities declared to be essential, whether required by the Government or for the civil population. Control of industry and labor in detail is a field that cannot be gone into at the present time, except that it can be said that the practices of the various boards of the World War would be followed and amplified. It has been suggested, of course, that labor should virtually be drafted and organized into a single-headed machine in some way comparable to the military establishment. Certainly this is the ideal; it only remains to develop a working program.

The experience of other countries during the war will throw some light on the situation. Contrary to popular

opinion, Germany's industrial organization for war was poorly constructed and came near the breaking point after the first battle of the Marne. It was not until after two and a half years of war that the German government resorted to any sort of compulsion of its industrial manpower. At no stage of the war did the Government attempt to fix prices of labor, even after it became necessary to mobilize all labor. Wages remained stable and moderate until toward the end, when the worker got an idea that his employers were making tremendous profits. Then he demanded higher wages and continued to demand them. Right here is a good place to repeat that the law proposed by the Legion Committee on Military Affairs provides as rigid a check on employers as on employees.

The French called so many men to the colors at the beginning of the war that their industrial organizations were crippled, and it became necessary to recall skilled workers from the front and distribute them among their factories. Such men were regarded as being on detached service. They retained their military status and were subject to military discipline. They did not have the right to change their employers at will, and if they refused to work they were liable to punishment. At the same time employers did not have the right to engage or dismiss whatever soldiers they chose.

Not all the industrial workers of France were soldiers returned from the front, and at this point the weakness of a draft that is not universal becomes apparent. The shortage of manpower in France made it necessary to attract labor from without, and higher wages had to be offered accordingly. Despite criticisms of the Army the soldiers on detached service were paid the same rate as the civilian workers. It was argued by the Army that it was wrong to increase the pay of men who escaped the dangers of the front, but in the interest of adequate production it was decided that there was no other solution.

There can be no disagreement about the soundness of the principle of universal draft of men and capital and resources. By it a country enters war prepared, conducts war as a unit, and comes out of the war with fewer differences between soldier and civilian.

It has the power to break the circle around which profiteers and high prices frolic.

Business men generally will take government contracts if assured that prices of raw materials, labor, power and transportation will remain stable.

Labor in general will be content with existing wages if assured that the cost of essentials will remain stable.

Agents of transportation cannot easily alter their rates. Because the cost of labor is such an item in their budgets they will not ordinarily ask for an increase in tariffs if assured that labor costs will be stable.

If, therefore, all the stabilizing machinery can be put to work without waiting for delays of Congressional action, much will have been done to reduce the ultimate cost of a future war and to increase the chances of victory.

Finally, the man whose duty it is to shoulder the Springfield and get out and do the real job of fighting will not be so likely to say when it is all over, cheering and everything: "Stung again."



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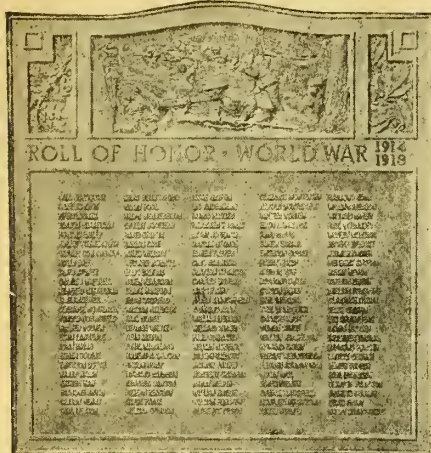
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Wisconsin's Mental Hospital

(Continued from page 17)

within sight, not a spadeful turned, not even a location made, our plea that Wisconsin provide at least for its own ex-service men seems to have been good foresight.

Before the Legislature I argued that the Federal Government did not appreciate the magnitude of the problem, especially the neuro-psychiatric casualties among the ex-service men. Judging from the speed with which Federal provisions are usually supplied, I maintained that by the time a Federal hospital would be available the ex-service men needing this treatment would probably have passed beyond all help. The Wisconsin Legislature was not going to have the ex-service men from Wisconsin lose out by procrastination. Without a dissenting vote the appropriation asked for was passed by both houses of our Legislature during the session of 1921. By the fall of 1921 plans were completed and a beautiful site was selected across the lake from the state capitol at Madison. A number of contractors bid for the erection of the hospital and the lowest bidder was awarded the contract. Early in the spring of 1922 construction began, and before fall is well arrived three-fourths of the new hospital will be complete for use. The entire hospital, it is hoped, will be completed before November. This places Wisconsin in a position of being easily two years ahead of any Federal provisions in the Middle Northwest.

This new hospital is known as the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital. It is located on one of the most scenic spots in the Northwest, having a lake frontage of almost one-half mile. Its equipment will be the most modern that is known for the treatment of mental and nervous conditions. Here, at least, nothing will be spared in attempting to relieve the mental and nervous conditions that have followed in the wake of the war. The plans call for all the modern facilities used in the treatment of mental and nervous conditions, such as hydrotherapy, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and very complete laboratory facilities for the exhaustive physical examination of the patients. Every modern means of diagnosis will be employed at this hospital to study and understand the ailments from which these comrades suffer.

The hospital will cost the State \$250,000 and will accommodate over two hundred patients. The second Langley Bill carried eleven million dollars for N. P. hospitals; why is it that the Federal Government cannot do as well or as quickly as our State? One reason is evident to all who have kept in touch with the situation. It seems more important to satisfy some senator or some selfish interest in placing a hospital than to provide for our sick comrades.

Up to the present time Wisconsin has

attempted special care for ex-service men suffering from neuro-psychiatric troubles. This effort was made with the best facilities that have been available. That such an effort was warranted is shown by our results. Since 1920, when the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute was designated as the place for the treatment of ex-service men, a total of 478 ex-service men have been handled. This, incidentally, shows that our estimate of over seven hundred for Wisconsin alone is conservative. Within three years after the war we have already reached three-fourths of the number we estimated in 1920. At our present rate of admission we will pass the 700 mark within a year.

Of the 478 cases admitted, 185, or forty percent, have been discharged as recovered or very much improved. At present we have over 175 cases in our hospital. Our admission rate is approximately fifteen a month. During August we admitted more than twenty-five. This admission rate in itself is ample proof of the magnitude of the problem and answers those poorly-informed, self-appointed authorities who see a decline in the hospital needs for ex-service men. Certainly our actual experience would lead us to believe we are only reaching the peak of our load. I personally believe that it will not be reached before 1925.

But to return to the results of our extra efforts at treatment, it will be noted that our recovery rate has been forty percent. Contrast this with the usual recovery rate at state asylums. The latter rarely go beyond twelve percent. These facts should convince anyone of the need for the best medical treatment given at the earliest possible moment. Possibly, in justice to the state hospitals, although few have any right to the term of hospital and should be referred to as asylums, the medical conditions that they handle are different. In the first place, the age of the patients coming to the state institutions, on an average, is much greater than that of ex-service men, and the factors that brought about mental upsets probably operated over a longer period and were not such special and unusual circumstances as obtained during the war. As a general class, therefore, the neuro-psychiatric conditions among ex-service men are far more amenable to treatment than those found among civilians, and this accounts in great measure for the better results.

It must also be recalled that in many state institutions the foremost duty held in mind by those in authority is safeguarding the public from the "dangerous" insane. In other words, they protect the public; the treatment and cure of the patient is in many instances purely a secondary consideration. In very few places indeed is the patient's condition carefully studied and treated.

One Week More of the National Essay Contest

On October 6th, The American Legion National Essay Contest closes, which leaves only a week in which the school children of America can complete their essays and file them with their county school superintendents. "How The American Legion Can Best Serve the Nation" is the subject. The prizes total \$1,750 in money to be used for scholarships in colleges the winners may choose.

Rules for the contest were published on page 24 of the September 1st issue of the Weekly.

Very few state hospitals have any modern facilities for diagnosis.

We have been more or less indifferent to the civilian situation, possibly ignorant of conditions; at any rate it has been difficult to arouse any interest in the public. Now, when the welfare of our former comrades is at stake, we rightly demand that they get the best care, yet unfortunately the best hardly exists anywhere and must be provided either by the Government or, as we have done in Wisconsin, by the State. It is interesting to note, however, that the same indifference, lack of interest and actual ignorance which has so long affected the public in the welfare of civilian mental cases has apparently become epidemic, and our own Washington authorities seem to be seriously infected.

In order not to be misunderstood I wish to make it very plain that, in my judgment, the Veterans Bureau is not at fault. From personal contact I feel certain that Colonel Forbes and his associates, Colonel Patterson and Colonel Brooke, fully understand the neuro-psychiatric problems that exist and I believe that they have made every effort to provide hospital facilities. It seems, however, that the Bureau is not a free agent and that the best intentions, based upon carefully worked out plans, do not materialize because of politics or some other forces that seem to operate effectively at Washington.

The following program should be insisted upon by the Legion, and whoever undertakes its fulfillment should be assisted in every way possible in order that the program can be expedited: *No ex-service men should be in a state or private institution that is not absolutely modern in its equipment or at least provides absolutely separate quarters and the best modern facilities for examination and treatment of ex-service men.*

Wisconsin has done some other things which might well be copied by the Federal Government, as well as the other States. In the first place, the Federal Government pays for the maintenance of ex-service men in state hospitals. In most cases the Federal Government is paying more money than the State spends upon a patient. In this the State is not primarily at fault because it may have a basic law that all income from whatever source must go into a general fund from which it cannot be appropriated without special act of the Legislature. In order to meet this situation I advocated a bill, which also passed our Legislature without a dissenting vote, that all money paid by the Federal Government to the State of Wisconsin for the maintenance of ex-service men be appropriated to a revolving fund which can be used only for the welfare of ex-service men. This insures every cent paid by the Government being turned over for the care of the patient.

It seems odd indeed that a State can so easily and effectively meet these problems while our Government, with far greater resources, seems so slow to understand or to provide. Surely the conditions in any one State are no different except in size from conditions throughout the United States. The question naturally arises, "Might not The American Legion expect greater success if it sought to handle the problems dealing with disabled ex-service men through the various state governments instead of the National Government?"

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Use this before you lose it. Write plainly

Get On Your Marks---Set--- Let's Go!

Here's Program for National Athletic Championships,
New Orleans, Oct. 16 to 20

FIELD EVENTS, Oct. 17-19, 1922, 2:30 P.M. TRACK EVENTS, Oct. 17-19, 1922,
2:00 P.M. Tulane Stadium.

1. 100-yard Dash
2. One-mile Run.
3. 220-yard Run.
4. 120-yard High Hurdles.
5. Running Broad Jump.
6. Two-mile Run.
7. 220-yard Low Hurdles.
8. 880-yard Run.
9. 440-yard 3 Foot Hurdles.
10. One-mile Walk.
11. One-mile Relay (4 x 440).

RULES: A. A. U. & Inter-Collegiate.
TROPHIES: Cups to Post and Department scoring greatest points.
MEDALS: Gold, silver and bronze for 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th.
POINTS: 1st, 5; 2d, 3; 3d, 2; 4th, 1.

1. Pole Vault.
2. Putting 16-pound Shot.
3. Running High Jump.
4. Throwing Discus.
5. Running Broad Jump.
6. Throwing 16-pound Hammer.
7. Throwing Javelin.
8. Throwing 56 pound Weight.

AQUATIC EVENTS, Men, Women Legionnaires and Auxiliary Members, Oct. 16, 1922.
Audubon Park Pool.

1. 50-yard, Free Style.
2. 50-yard, Back Stroke.
3. 100-yard, Free Style.
4. 100-yard, Breast Stroke.
5. 440-yard, Free Style.
6. 880-yard, Free Style.
7. 200-yard, Relay, (4 x 50)
8. One Mile, Free Style.
9. Plunge for Distance.
10. High Diving.
11. Fancy Diving.
12. Dive, 10-foot Board.

TROPHIES: To be awarded to Post and Department scoring greatest number of points.
MEDALS: Gold, silver and bronze to 1st, 2d, and 3d.
POINTS: 1st place, 5; 2d place, 3; 3d place, 2.
Open to all members of The American Legion.

- A. L. WOMEN
1. 50-yard, Free Style.
 2. 50-yard, Breast Stroke.
 3. 200-yard Relay, (4 x 50).
 4. Plunge for Distance.
 5. Fancy Diving.

- AUXILIARY
1. 50-yard, Free Style.
 2. 50-yard, Breast Stroke.
 3. 200-yard, Relay (4 x 50).
 4. Plunge for Distance
 5. Fancy Diving.

AMATEUR BOXING AND WRESTLING, Coliseum, Oct. 16-17 and 19, 1922 New Orleans, Louisiana.

BOXING

1. 108 pounds and under.
2. 115 pounds and under.
3. 127 pounds and under.
4. 135 pounds and under.
5. 147 pounds and under.
6. 158 pounds and under.
7. 175 pounds and under.
8. Heavyweights.

RULES: A. A. U. & Intercollegiate.
TROPHIES: Gold and Silver Medals, to the winners and runner up in each class.
QUALIFY: Boxing—3 rounds. Wrestling—4 minutes.

WRESTLING

1. 108 pounds and under.
2. 115 pounds and under.
3. 127 pounds and under.
4. 135 pounds and under.
5. 147 pounds and under.
6. 158 pounds and under.
7. 175 pounds and under.
8. Heavyweights.

RIFLE MEET, State Rifle Range, Oct. 17-19, 1922. Metairie Ridge, New Orleans, Louisiana.

1st Day—One team consisting of four firing members, a captain, who may be a firing member of team and one alternate.

2d Day—All comers match, open to all members of The American Legion.

Course to be fired first day—

200 yards, RF Target D. Ten shots for record from standing to sitting or kneeling.

Time: One minute and five seconds.

300 yards, RF Target D. Ten shots for record from standing to prone position.

Time: One minute and fifteen seconds.

300 yards, SF Target A. Ten shots for record, sitting position.

500 yards, SF Target B, Two SS and ten shots for record, prone position.

Course to be fired second day—

600 yards, SF Sand Bag Rest. Target B. Two SS and fifteen for record.

Rifle: Government Springfield 1903, as issued. Ammunition, 150 grains.

Sights: Any metallic sight not containing glass. Firing regulations: U. S. Rifle Marksmanship 192.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP, New Orleans, C. C., West End C. C. and Audubon Park Golf Club, Oct. 16 to 20.

Golf has been divided into three classes, male members of the Legion, Women members of the Legion and members of the Auxiliary. In the men's tournament qualifying will be at 36 holes medal play, lowest 32 scores qualifying for subsequent match play. Both women's tournaments will be at 18 holes medal play, scratch.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS, New Orleans Tennis Club, Oct. 16 to 20, 1922. New Orleans, Louisiana.

The tennis championships have been divided into three classes, providing individual tournament as in golf. U. S. L. T. A. rules will govern; play will consist of Singles, Doubles and Mixed Doubles. Medals will be awarded to the winners and runner-up in each event and class.

Buddy, are you going to be out there competing? If so wire your state department for entry blanks—or to James R. Murpny, Chairman, National Athletic Commission, American Legion, New Orleans.

Heroes Still

(Continued from page 9)

Think of the problem that lies before the boys of America. Think of the pictures and ideals that are proposed to them. Think of the kind of personality offered them to choose. From this material they must build themselves. When we consider the elements that are presented to them, when we consider the conditions under which they live, how they are surrounded every day by suggestions of elements of undesirable character, is it any wonder that boys appropriate the wrong materials? Is it any wonder that boys who have no opportunity, that boys who are not steadily and systematically brought under the influences of the sort that will help them to build strong characters, is it any wonder that we have these deplorable, these pathetic, these tragic breakdowns in the building of a personality?

What is it that they do, these men of The American Legion who are now Scoutmasters? What is their real job? It is simply this—being an ideal.

Boys are not influenced by the things that are said to them. Boys are influenced by personality, by the man himself, what he is, what he offers them from day to day as he comes in contact with them, what we call the elements of character. It is not what their leader says, it is what he does. It is his attitude toward them that counts. It is his judgment expressed in concrete deeds, not what he preaches, not didactic information, but the way he acts when this arises or that arises, and what is manifestly his attitude toward this type of conduct or that type of conduct—these are the things that influence the boys who come under his leadership.

It is hard to be a hero and keep modest, and that is the job the scoutmaster from The American Legion has when he faces his troop. He must act like a hero, and not admit it. That taxes his personality. To the boys in his charge he is the very embodiment of thrilling adventure, the ideal to which every boy hopes to attain. He must not be self-conscious, and yet he must be aware of his responsibility. It is an interesting job, and once more, I congratulate the Legionnaire scoutmaster.

He must not pay too much attention to the appreciation he receives. I feel that people who enjoy their jobs do not have to be appreciated, and if they are only going to be kept going on by appreciation, they will not go far. If the scoutmaster does not get a lot out of the job, if it does not mean a great deal to him, if he is not keen about it, if it does not fire his imagination and stir his wits, if he does not feel that it is the finest and biggest thing that a man can do, then no amount of appreciation and no matter how promptly it is administered is really going to keep him going up to the mark. It is a thing which is a reward in itself. Whenever I hear anyone tell what a sacrifice he is making I put him down as a pretty small soul, for I have discovered that in this world the big people are never conscious of sacrifice, and more than that, never talk about sacrifice. The boys who left their homes in 1917 to enter their country's service did not talk about sacrifice. They were too busy at their new job.

The big people are the people who

are very keen about what they are doing, and are usually carried away by the enthusiasm of it; they so thoroughly lose themselves in the work that they never have time to think about sacrifice. The Legionnaire who is a successful scoutmaster is the one who loses himself in what he is doing. He is never conscious of sacrifice, but is thrilled constantly by the sense of leadership, by the feeling of human contact with young and growing lives. Day by day he feels the stimulus that comes from a consciousness of an encouraging personality in himself, because he gains from all those with whom he comes in contact, and gives to those who are associated with him.

There is a little man that has been a hero of mine for a great while. His name is Dr. Grenfell. He is a doctor upon the coast of Labrador, where for years he has been building hospitals, creating hospital ships, and caring for those fisher folk on that cold coast. In the winter he goes from house to house, from settlement to settlement, usually with dogs and sledge, carrying supplies and medical aid to those people when they are isolated. Once the ice flow carried him out to sea and all thought he was lost. But the wind changed, and brought back the ice flow, and he was saved to continue his work.

He comes to the United States every now and then and tells the people what

he is doing, and allows them to contribute to the cause. One evening a sentimental woman came up to him and said, "Oh, Dr. Grenfell, how beautiful it is and noble of you to sacrifice yourself in this way for the poor people on the coast of Labrador!" Dr. Grenfell drew himself up and said: "Madam, you don't understand. I am having the time of my life on the coast of Labrador."

There spoke the sportsman and the good hero; there is the man to hold up as an ideal, the man who in doing his job is having the time of his life.

My particular message to the Legionnaire in scouting is this: Rope in some one else. That is what you must do—bring in your buddy. It is certainly clear that the only way in which this movement can grow is by having men like you multiplied in numbers. The groups of boys that can be successfully organized under your personal influence must necessarily be small. Therefore, the number of leaders determines the growth of the Boy Scout movement.

The thing that really counts, the thing that you men know in your heart of hearts is the thing that counts, with you, is the consciousness of a job in which you can lose yourself. And so the best thing I can wish you in your great work is this—may your tribe increase. And in doing your job, may you have the time of your lives.

Who Got the Money?

(Continued from page 6)

4, 1919, he wrote Connelly Brothers of Billings, Mont., that harness, when sold, "will be sold in the neighborhood of the cost to the Government." W. D. Byron & Sons had been able to get a better price, however. On May 2d sample rolls of leather were sold to this firm at fifty percent off "in order that they may see if it can be converted to their use, and that they may negotiate with the Government on the vast quantity that is declared surplus at the Philadelphia depot." His firm being interested in this Philadelphia leather, Mr. Byron naturally was concerned with prices. So Colonel G. C. S. Quackenbush, who got the sample rolls for Byron's firm at half price, wrote Quartermaster General Rogers "it is thought advisable by Mr. J. C. Byron" that bids as low as fifty percent of cost price be entertained.

From 70 to 106 Percent of Cost

SO great was the demand for leather, however, that when the sale was held in June, 1919, the Government netted \$2,700,000 or 70 to 75 percent of cost. In August a Chicago sale brought in \$1,976,000, or 106 percent of cost. Subsequently Boston recoveries were 100.1 percent and 96.8 percent, San Francisco 81 percent, and the last auction of the series in Chicago in November yielded 71.9 percent. Recoveries from these sales exceeded \$8,000,000. Material thus sold, however, constituted hardly a drop in the bucket of what was on hand, and notwithstanding this and the excellent results shown, auctions were discontinued and a new campaign of five separate sales through advertisements in trade journals was inaugurated early in 1920.

Although the hand of Mr. Byron has already been seen in the matter of sales, neither Byron nor Goetz had any official connection with the sales organi-

zation. Yet they had been gradually extending their influence until when the new five-campaign sale started the Graham Committee finds they "dominated" Director Morse. Mr. Morse testified that he constantly discussed the disposition of harness with these men. It further appears that he acted on their advice. Evidence is offered to show that Byron and Goetz fixed prices and conditions of sale, seeking to create the impression that harness now was worth only a fraction of what it cost the Army.

Under such conditions were held the five so-called sales campaigns. Evidence of the Byron-Goetz influence in these campaigns abounds. They were failures, as the dominated Director Morse predicted they would be, arranging his alibi in advance by writing the Assistant Secretary of War on March 12, 1920, as follows: "I did not expect that we would be able to move this material but I did think it advisable to try in order to build up our case." An adroitly built "case" indeed, and to what end we shall see presently. The methods used to defeat these selling campaigns were direct and effective. Clearances were refused for material even after bids had been received and deposits made. Some of the most attractive items were not advertised. Minimum quantities offered were far above the needs of the individual consumer, supposed to be the main beneficiary of the sales. To obtain one saddle a farmer had to buy ten; to obtain one bridle he had to buy seventy-two; one whip, five hundred. Byron and Goetz, without authority, appeared at meetings of the sales board of review and obtained rejection of bids which were time and again many times greater than the prices for which Byron, Goetz and associates ultimately obtained this coveted equipment.



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If your dealer isn't a "Chevronnaire" send his name and address to

DIRECTOR NEWSSTAND SERVICE

The American Legion Weekly
627 West 43d Street New York City

Sixty dollars was bid on double harness. "That stuff ain't worth \$8," an officer says Goetz exclaimed. "It's robbing the people for the Government to get such prices."

This same harness was about to undergo a further depreciation, for a few months later Colonel Goetz and colleagues took it over for \$4.59 a set as a part of the contract of the United States Harness Company, which was to become the corporate name of the Messrs. Byron, Goetz, Benke, Cochran and others. The Graham report sums up the situation to date in these words:

Your committee is convinced there was a continued effort from the date of the Armistice to the time of making the United States Harness Company contract, to wit, September 24, 1920, to prevent surplus leather equipment from being placed on the market. . . . It is also obvious that the constant efforts of Colonel Goetz and Major Byron was to prevent the sale of the property in question. . . . There seems to have been a concerted movement on the part of all leather men both inside and outside the War Department to protect the leather interests at the expense of the Government until the time came when those inside the Government, having full control of the situation and seeing their opportunity to realize great profits, deserted their former colleagues.

The last of the so-called sales campaigns ended in May, 1920, and although \$3,500,000 was realized, representing an average of 55 percent of cost, the sales, according to Mr. Morse's forecast, were declared failures. Thus, with the Byron-Goetz influence over certain officials of the War Department complete; with the leather dealers of the country "deserted"; with sales a "failure"; with the army leather factory of Rock Island, Ill., dismantled of machinery, Goetz going West to witness the operation; with the Goetz factory at Ranson, West Va., making experiments on the conversion of army harness and not reporting the results as specifically requested; with Colonel Goetz writing Colonel A. W. Yates, chief of surplus property, "I believe we can formulate a plan to dispose of the equipment that will be of mutual benefit"; with these and other things arranged and done, Mr. Byron and Colonel Goetz put into swift execution a project which had been long maturing. Byron resigned from the Claims Board in June and immediately began negotiations whereby he secured, by means the Graham committee calls illegal, options on leather equipment in the name of himself, Goetz, Benke, and Cochran, who now came on from Kansas.

An effective quietus was administered those who protested against the methods of Byron and Goetz, either before or after the coup that resulted in the formation of the United States Harness Company and the execution of the amazing contracts in its favor. Captain George C. Bosson, Jr., in charge of leather surplus, protested and was discharged from the service. Major W. O. Watts, executive officer of the surplus property division, protested and was reprimanded by his chief, Colonel Yates, and told not to dig up "mares' nests." When he persisted he was discharged, refusing to consider a permanent majority as the price of silence. D. B. Traxler, leather merchant of Greenville, S. C., enlisted the aid of two United States senators. Byron and Goetz took him into partner-

ship. Harbison & Gathright, a Louisville firm, sent a vigorous protest to the Secretary of War. It is not known if the Secretary saw the letter, but it is known that Colonel Goetz saw it and dictated an answer. Harbison & Gathright expressed surprise that a letter to a Cabinet member should be answered by the man against whom the complaint was directed.

The final options were obtained on September 3d in violation of a ruling by the Adjutant General, on which date Colonel Goetz resigned from the Army. Byron was already out. Cochran was out again. Benke remained a few weeks longer. On September 24th the options took the form of a contract and the United States Harness Company was founded: Goetz, president; Benke and Cochran, vice-presidents; Byron, secretary; salary of each officer, \$25,000 a year. Seventeen favored harness companies held small blocks of stock. A subsequent contract dated December 9th tied up the remainder of the surplus material, of value variously estimated, but now thought to be about \$40,000,000. What the public was permitted to know of this deal is set forth in an official War Department statement to the press in which the contracts are held up as "a source of gratification to the Department, not because of the magnitude of the transaction and the advantageous terms on which it is disposing of what has been regarded as a white elephant but also because it regards itself as peculiarly fortunate in having made the contract with men of the standing, experience and capacity possessed by those representing and guiding the United States Harness Company."

"Advantageous Terms"

HERE are some of those "advantageous terms":

The topmost price the contracts guarantee the Government is eight percent of cost; from that down to a fraction of one percent. Bear in mind the average amount realized on the five thwarted sales was 55 percent and in the preceding auctions the averages ran from 71.9 percent to 106 percent. Bids of 60 cents to \$1 on 159,500 halters costing \$3.12 to \$3.67 had been rejected. The United States Harness Company took these over at prices ranging from six cents to 60 cents. Bids of 65 cents to \$1.65 on bridles costing \$4.75 to \$5.67 were rejected. The harness company got them for from six cents to 60 cents. Harness costing \$168, bid at \$60, went for \$9.80. The contracts stipulated that the harness company should resell this material, returning to the Government from 60 percent to 85 percent of what it brought in excess of certain minimums, as above. This stipulation has given rise to much misunderstanding. It does not mean that the Government was to recover from 60 percent to 85 percent of cost. It means the harness company obtained commissions of from 40 percent to 15 percent on its sales. In the first three months of its existence the company sold *unconverted* material to the extent of \$576,285, of which \$230,514 went to the company—a profit of 40 percent.

Despite the rigor with which the soft pedal was applied to criticism the harness deal became a choice topic of scandal in government circles. Major Watts, discharged for digging up

"mares' nests," went before the Graham committee, with the result that the Department of Justice was asked to investigate the transaction. Certain papers in the case were collected in the office of the Secretary of War for transmission to the Attorney General, but they were not transmitted, and for this good reason:

Memorandum for the Assistant Secretary of War:

As the critics in Congress have quieted down on this matter I recommend that these papers be not forwarded to the Attorney General for further opinion as you will note that the Judge Advocate General declares the harness contract, however viewed, as clearly legal. It is suggested that you authorize this finding and authorize me to send the papers to the Director of Sales.

J. S. FAIR.

Approved: 1/4/21. W. R. Williams.

Colonel Fair, whose name appears as the author of this memorandum, was on the staff of the Secretary of War. Mr. Williams was the Fourth Assistant Secretary. "It is suggested that you authorize this finding. . . ." It would be interesting to know if the suggestion could be traced to one of Colonel Fair's friends, say, Mr. Byron or Colonel Goetz. But however that may be "these papers," intended for the eyes of the Attorney General, did not reach him, at least not on January 4, 1921.

The critics in Congress may have quieted down, as Colonel Fair remarks, and the Department of Justice may have failed to obtain "these papers," but they obtained other papers which did quite as well. In fact, in the spring of 1921 we discover a man we have met before, ex-Major Watts, reprimanded and discharged for digging "mares' nests," in a new digging role; that of special agent, Department of Justice, assigned to secret investigation of harness case. So well did Watts and colleagues dig that when the Attorney General laid before the President the results of their efforts, Mr. Harding annulled the contracts of the United States Harness Company on June 14, 1921, and the Government seized the army property the firm had taken over a few hours before \$1,000,000 worth of it was to go on the auction block.

Colonel Linwood E. Hanson went to the United States Harness Company plant at Ranson, West Va., and personally directed that the President's order be complied with. So doing, like many a soldier, he performed in line of duty an act which apparently was personally unpleasant. On the sworn testimony of two responsible eye witnesses Colonel Hanson "said it was a fine contract and that it was a shame to have it cancelled" and "assured Major Byron that he would do everything he could to get it running again." But whatever Colonel Hanson may be charged to have done thus to circumvent the President's decision, it was to no avail. The contracts, the binding instruments in a transaction the Department of Justice branded "from beginning to end as one of fraud," were dead and have remained so.

The particulars of Colonel Hanson's peculiar interest and his purported scheme to defeat the President's order

Movie Lover's Contest



How MANY MOVIE TITLES Can You Find in Picture?

\$2,500.00 IN FREE PRIZES

Labels in the illustration include: "I SEE THE RAVEN", "THERE'S OFFICER 666", "The Old Swimmin' Hole", "I see Broken Blossoms".

You May Win \$1,000

HAVE YOU EVER been to the "Movies?" Sure you have many times. That's why it will be so much fun to solve this Movie Title Puzzle. Look at the picture,—there's "The Raven," "Broken Blossoms," Etc. How many more Movie Titles can you find in the puzzle picture?

The person sending in the largest list of Movie Titles represented in the puzzle picture will win first prize; second largest, second prize and so on down the prize list.

Complete List of Titles FREE!

So as to make it easy for persons not very familiar with Movie Titles we will send upon request a complete list of Movie Titles in which is included all Titles represented in the puzzle picture. Just send a postal card and say, "Send me the free List of authentic Titles and a larger copy of the Puzzle." This won't cost you a cent,—it is absolutely free.

\$2,500 in Cash PRIZES

	Class B If no subscription money is sent in	Class A When \$5 Subscription is sent in
1st Prize	\$30.00	\$1,000.00
2nd Prize	20.00	500.00
3rd Prize	15.00	250.00
4th Prize	10.00	100.00
5th Prize	5.00	50.00
6th to 10th Prize	3.00	10.00
11th to 25th Prize	1.00	5.00

EXTRA \$500 Prize goes with 1st Prize under Class A. Prize Money on Deposit at the Republic State Bank, Minneapolis

How to Win \$1,000.00

If you send in the largest, nearest correct list of authentic Movie Titles represented in the picture above you will win first prize,—winning \$1,000 under "Class A" (if \$5 subscription order has been sent in); under "Class B" you would only win \$30 first prize (when no subscription order is sent in). You can win without sending in a subscription order.

HOME FOLKS Popular Magazine

Our Magazine is published to interest everyone in the family, Dad, Mother, Sister and Brother. Stories, timely articles, current news, household hints, etc., all of which is entertaining and educational. Your own subscription and one from each of four friends is all you need (total \$5) to get your list of titles in Class A,—in line for the \$1,000 free prize.

READ THESE SIMPLE RULES

1. This contest is open to anyone living outside of Minneapolis not connected with Home Folks Magazine and The Home Co.
2. The person sending in the largest, nearest correct list of names of authentic titles of Moving Pictures represented by the objects or parts of objects, taken singly or collectively as shown in the picture, will win first prize; second nearest, second prize, etc. An object can be used but once to represent a title, but its parts may be used to represent a title.
3. Will's (Movie authority) 1921-1922 Year Book, containing a list of 4,000 authentic Moving Picture Titles released between Sept. 1, 1915 and Sept. 1, 1921 will be used as authority. Only titles appearing in this list will be considered by the Judges. This list of 4,000 titles and a large copy of the puzzle may be had free upon request.
4. In case of ties for any prize offered, full amount of prize tied for will be awarded each tying contestant.
5. Three Independent Judges, Elta Lenart, Book Reviewer Minneapolis Tribune; Thomas Foley, Movie Cartoonist, A. J. Zachman, Cashier Rep. State Bank will decide the prize winners. Their decision must be accepted as final and conclusive. Winners and list of titles winning first prize will be published at close of contest.
6. All lists of titles must be mailed not later than Nov. 30, 1922, but contestants will be permitted to "Qualify" under Class A up to Dec. 15, 1922.

These Titles May Help You!

Just to refresh your memory on Movie Titles we here-with publish a few Titles. A Complete list may be had for the asking.

Seven Swans, The
Net, The
Claw, The
Officer 666
Spotted Lily, The
Raven, The
Tale of Two Cities
Tangled Lives
Lamplighter, The
Masked Rider, The
Soul for Sale
Our Nav
Flash Light, The
Broken Blossoms
Lily and the Rose, The
My Lady's Slipper
Outcast
Police
Money Changers
Furnace, The
Night Workers
Almighty Dollar, The
American Maid, The
Ace on the Saddle
Babbling Tongues
Band Box, The
Beast, The
Bluff
Right of Way
Bought and Paid For
Brand, The
Brass Buttons
Bread
Old Swimmin' Hole, The
Plow Girl, The
Stepping Stones, The
Bait, The
Black Beauty
Blindfolded
Paid in Full
Pair of Silk Stockings
Butterfly on the Wheel, The
Bells, The
Little Cafe, The
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Catspaw, The
Empty Cab, The

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Wonderful Carburetor. Reduces gasoline bills one-half to one-third. Increases power of motors 30% to 50%. Starts easy in coldest weather.

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Goodyear Mfg. Co., 1037-RD Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., are offering to send a Goodyear Combination Top and Raincoat to one person in each community who will recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today.

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are set forth in the sworn depositions taken at the Department of Justice on July 13, 1921. Excerpts are from the testimony of Ernest C. Steward, auditor (now chief), contract audit section, Department of Finance, War Department:

Q. Did you hear a long distance telephone conversation on June 17, 1921, between Lieut. Col. L. E. Hanson, U. S. A., Mr. Hogan (attorney for U. S. Harness Co.) and Major Byron relating to a contract of the United States Harness Company? If so, please state what that conversation was. . . .

A. Col. Hanson called Mr. Hogan's office in Washington from the office of the harness company at Ranson, West Va., and Major Byron answered the phone almost immediately. Col. Hanson expressed his regrets that the contract had been invalidated and assured Major Byron that he would do everything he could to get it running again.

Q. Did Col. Hanson give any reason for his efforts to have the contract reinstated?

A. He gave no reasons to me, but in conversation with Captain Edwards he said that it was a fine contract and that it was a shame to have it cancelled; it was an injustice.

Q. Did you hear him make a statement that the annulment of the contract was simply to gratify the leather trust and that Graham, who conducted the Congressional hearing, was let into the leather trust and that he was a damn scoundrel?

A. Yes, sir; he made that statement to Capt. Edwards.

Q. Have you ever served under Col. Hanson?

A. Never.

Q. Have you ever had any trouble—you and he?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you anything further to state? . . .

A. When Col. Hanson and I arrived . . . we went over to the factory and found the workmen . . . still remodeling harness (two days after contract had been voided by President). I called Col. Hanson's attention to the order . . . and asked him if it did not mean that all operations should cease. He read it over again and turned to Capt. Edwards and said: "You can't do anything else; you must stop them at once." Capt. Edwards said: "Can't we go on and finish up what they are now doing?" Col. Hanson replied: "No, you have nothing at all to do except stop them . . . right now."

Excerpts from testimony of Ely H. Griffith, chief clerk, surplus property branch, War Department:

Q. Did you hear Col. Hanson make a statement to the effect that he was trying to get some kind of approval from the Department of Justice . . . and that if this was granted the contract with the United States Harness Company would thereby be legally reinstated? . . .

A. Col. Hanson handed me a communication in which the statement was made that payment had been received from the Mexican government for a shipment of saddles made by the United States Harness Company. He remarked when he handed me the communication that the Mexican government wanted additional saddle equipment; that authority would be requested from the Attorney General to make the additional sale; that if this authority was granted it would place the contract again in a legal status.

Q. Did you hear him make any other remarks in regard to this contract?

A. Not in reference to the contract. The

instructions we received stated that physical possession should be taken of the property. Under these instructions the necessary telegrams were prepared. . . . One of these telegrams stated that equipment in transit consigned to the United States Harness Company would be stopped in transit and ordered into depot. Two or three days later I heard Colonel Hanson on the long-distance phone tell someone at Ranson (which I suppose was the officer in charge there) to take in certain harness that had been received, pile it up and keep it separate.

Q. What impression did those instructions leave on your mind?

A. . . . The suspicion that the instructions of the Assistant Secretary of War were not being carried out. . . . What attracted my attention was that the instructions received directed that harness en route or in transit was to be turned in at the nearest depot. These orders did not contemplate the removal of equipment from cars in Ranson and storing it in the factory of the United States Harness Company.

Enter Secretary Weeks

WHATEVER inferences may be drawn from the above statements made under oath, Colonel Hanson has been absolved by Secretary of War John W. Weeks, who on August 16, 1921, wrote Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty as follows:

Referring to your letter of July 2, 1921 (46-110), answering my letter of June 29 re the matter of Colonel Linwood E. Hanson on the United States Harness contract, I have the honor to inform you that I have had the matter investigated by an officer of the Inspector General's Department.

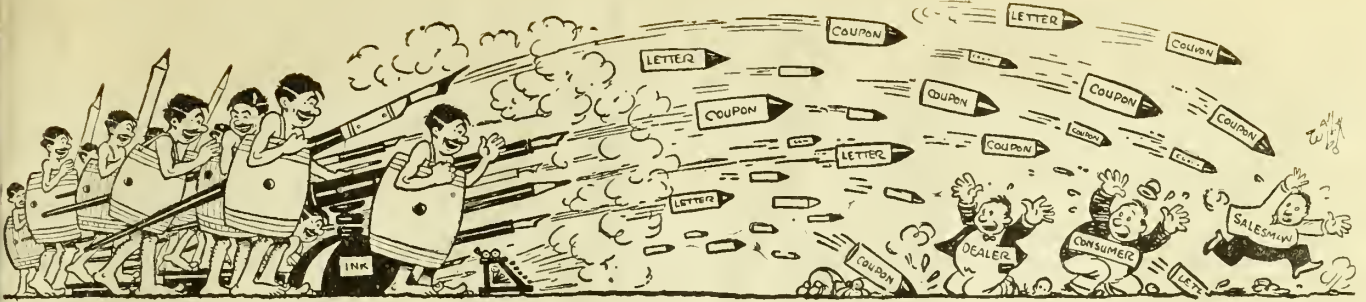
The Inspector, after examining a number of witnesses, has come to the conclusion that the employees of the War Department who furnished information with reference to this matter to the Department of Justice were mistaken in what they think they heard and that they were precipitate and insubordinate in reporting the matter to your Department instead of to their official superiors.

The Inspector recommends that no further action be taken with regard to Colonel Hanson and this recommendation is concurred in by the Inspector General of the Army.

I am therefore constrained to approve this recommendation and no further action will be taken by the War Department with regard to Colonel Hanson.

So much for the position of Mr. Weeks and of the War Department. It is in fit keeping with the position of his predecessors. For say what you may about this harness deal, the War Department has been consistent. From beginning to end, through thick and thin, the War Department, and notably the office of the Inspector General, has defended the United States Harness Company contracts and the men concerned with their making. If indictments are voted in this case, and if these and subsequent events prove that when President Harding abrogated these contracts he saved the tax-payers millions of dollars, and if persons are found to be criminally liable and sent to prison (as was the boy who stole the fifteen-cent can of beans); if these things or anything resembling them come to pass, and a thankful citizenry should seek to discover who thus protected its rights, no long search will be required to establish that—

It was not the War Department.



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By Buddy in the Barrel

A few weeks ago I appeared on this page holding up several advertisements of Cheney Brothers which ran in our Weekly. I asked "if you called this hand?"

You did—and you raised the pot so much that Cheney Brothers said to me, "You win, Buddy. Pick up the coupons."

Coupons awarded fighters—as you will see from the Cheney letter.

As I have alleged before—and now repeat—there is no advertiser our Weekly can't obtain if the gang will get behind us. The little old coupons and letters are the shock troops that put it over.

Every buyer a salesman.

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The American Legion Weekly,
627 West 43rd Street, New York City.

August 8th, 1922.

Dear Sirs:
"Cease firing."

When you sent up your "S. O. S." rocket on June 23rd, asking the "buddies" to make a little noise about Cheney Cravat advertising we got the surprise of our lives.

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We will start with half pages in October to tell "Buddy in the Barrel" about "Cheney Cravats" and "Cheney Sox" and we hope to keep right on doing so.

The loyalty of the members of The American Legion is so pronounced, judging from the correspondence, that we are confident the same loyalty will be extended to ourselves as advertisers in their own magazine, "The American Legion Weekly."

With best wishes for the success you deserve,

Sincerely yours,

CHENEY BROTHERS,

Guy Bolte, Advertising Manager.

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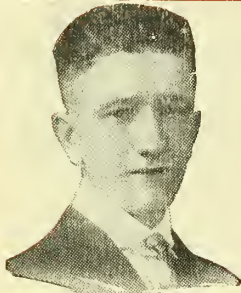
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\$256 for One Month's Spare Time

F. E. Wright, South Carolina railroad man, finds the Comer Agency a great profit maker. \$256.56 for one month's leisure hours' effort.

I want to make you a special new offer whereby you can earn from \$100 to \$1,000 a month, cash. And I am going to tell you how to get started immediately without waiting or delay.

You can be your own boss. You can work just as many hours a day as you please. You can start when you want to and quit when you want to. You don't need experience and you get your money in cash every day when you earn it.

These Are Facts

Does that sound too good to be true? If it does, then let me tell you what Carl Rowe did in a small town in New York State. Rowe was a baker earning \$50 a week. He accepted my offer. He did just what I am trying to get you to do. In his spare time he made as much as \$800 a month. Then he quit his job as a baker and by spending all his time at this new work made from \$900 to \$1,200 a month. You can do every bit as well as he did.

If that isn't enough, then let me tell you about E. A. Sweet of Michigan. He was an electrical engineer and didn't know anything about selling. In his first month's spare time he earned \$243. Inside of six months he was making between \$800 and \$1,200 a month.

W. J. McCrary is another man I want to tell you about. His regular job paid him \$2 a day, but this wonderful new work has enabled him to make \$9,000 a year.

Yes, and right this very minute you are being offered the same proposition that has made these men so successful. Do you want it?

A Clean, High-Grade, Dignified Business

Have you ever heard of Comer All-Weather Coats? They are advertised in all the leading magazines. Think of a single coat that can be worn all year round. A good-looking, stylish coat that's good for summer or winter—that keeps out wind, rain or snow, a coat that everybody should have, made of fine materials—for men, women and children, and sells for less than the price of an ordinary coat.

Now, Comer Coats are not sold in stores. All our orders come through our own representatives. Within the next few months we will pay representatives more than three hundred thousand dollars for sending us orders.

And now I am offering you the chance to become our representative in your territory and get your share of that money. All you do is to take orders. We do the rest. We deliver. We col-

lect and you get your money the same day you take the order.

You can see how simple it is. We furnish you with a complete outfit and tell you how to get the business in your territory. We help you to get started. If you only send us two average orders a day, which you can get in an hour or so in the evening, you can make \$48 a week and more.

Maybe You Are Worth \$1,000 a Month

Well, here is your chance to find out, for this is the same proposition that enabled George Garon to make a clear profit of \$40 in his first day's work—the same proposition that gave R. W. Krieger \$20 net profit in a half hour. It is the same opportunity that gave A. B. Spencer \$625 cash for one month's spare time.

I need 500 men and women, and I need them right away. If you mail the coupon at the bottom of this ad I will show you the easiest, quickest, simplest plan for making money that you ever heard of. I will send you a complete outfit. I will send you a beautiful style book and samples of cloth. I will tell you where to go, what to say, and how to succeed. Inside of thirty days you can have hundreds of dollars in cash.

All you need do today is write your name down below, cut out the coupon and mail it to me at once. You take no risk, you invest no money, and this may be the one outstanding opportunity of your life to earn more money than you ever thought possible.

Find Out NOW!

Remember, it doesn't cost you a penny. You don't agree to anything, and you will have a chance without waiting—without delay and without investment—to go right out and make big money. Do it. Don't wait. Mail the coupon now.

C. E. Comer, The Comer Mfg. Co.
Dept. F-428, Dayton, Ohio

Just Mail This NOW!

The Comer Mfg. Co.
Dept. F-428, Dayton, Ohio

Please send me, without expense or obligation your special proposition, together with complete outfit and instructions, so I can begin at once to earn money.

Name.....

Address.....

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Comer Manufacturing Company is the biggest business of its kind in the world. Every statement is true. Every promise will be fulfilled and anyone writing to them is assured of honest, square treatment.